

J. R. EVE & SON
CHARTERED SURVEYORS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS
LONDON · BEDFORD · BRISTOL · HITCHIN
LUTON · AMPHILL

NEWS SUMMARY

GENERAL
min
aves
kyjack
ilks

resident Amin of Uganda
negotiations with Pales-
tyne...
Israel Government faces
30 GMT deadline on Sunday
...
rut battle
ing Lebanese factions con-
d to fight for the Palestinian
of Tel al Zaitar on the
...
n. paid for
cio panel
call early Italian panel
...
rd Thomson
hospital
...
is seventh in
cht race
...
owned off
...
efly ...
...
Arco to merge
with Anaconda
...
IEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

resident Amin of Uganda
negotiations with Pales-
tyne...
Israel Government faces
30 GMT deadline on Sunday
...
rut battle
ing Lebanese factions con-
d to fight for the Palestinian
of Tel al Zaitar on the
...
n. paid for
cio panel
call early Italian panel
...
rd Thomson
hospital
...
is seventh in
cht race
...
owned off
...
efly ...
...
Arco to merge
with Anaconda
...
IEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

resident Amin of Uganda
negotiations with Pales-
tyne...
Israel Government faces
30 GMT deadline on Sunday
...
rut battle
ing Lebanese factions con-
d to fight for the Palestinian
of Tel al Zaitar on the
...
n. paid for
cio panel
call early Italian panel
...
rd Thomson
hospital
...
is seventh in
cht race
...
owned off
...
efly ...
...
Arco to merge
with Anaconda
...
IEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

resident Amin of Uganda
negotiations with Pales-
tyne...
Israel Government faces
30 GMT deadline on Sunday
...
rut battle
ing Lebanese factions con-
d to fight for the Palestinian
of Tel al Zaitar on the
...
n. paid for
cio panel
call early Italian panel
...
rd Thomson
hospital
...
is seventh in
cht race
...
owned off
...
efly ...
...
Arco to merge
with Anaconda
...
IEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

resident Amin of Uganda
negotiations with Pales-
tyne...
Israel Government faces
30 GMT deadline on Sunday
...
rut battle
ing Lebanese factions con-
d to fight for the Palestinian
of Tel al Zaitar on the
...
n. paid for
cio panel
call early Italian panel
...
rd Thomson
hospital
...
is seventh in
cht race
...
owned off
...
efly ...
...
Arco to merge
with Anaconda
...
IEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

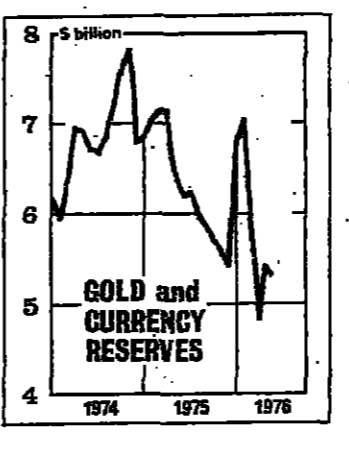
resident Amin of Uganda
negotiations with Pales-
tyne...
Israel Government faces
30 GMT deadline on Sunday
...
rut battle
ing Lebanese factions con-
d to fight for the Palestinian
of Tel al Zaitar on the
...
n. paid for
cio panel
call early Italian panel
...
rd Thomson
hospital
...
is seventh in
cht race
...
owned off
...
efly ...
...
Arco to merge
with Anaconda
...
IEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

resident Amin of Uganda
negotiations with Pales-
tyne...
Israel Government faces
30 GMT deadline on Sunday
...
rut battle
ing Lebanese factions con-
d to fight for the Palestinian
of Tel al Zaitar on the
...
n. paid for
cio panel
call early Italian panel
...
rd Thomson
hospital
...
is seventh in
cht race
...
owned off
...
efly ...
...
Arco to merge
with Anaconda
...
IEF PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

Britain has begun to draw on standby credit

BY PETER RIDDELL, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN HAS started drawing on the \$5.3bn central bank stand-
by credit facilities. The move
was confirmed yesterday follow-
ing the announcement that U.K.
official reserves fell by \$111m.
last month following public
sector borrowing of \$385m.
The Treasury declined to in-
dicate the extent of drawings on
the standby credit, which com-
plicates even more than usual any
estimate of the amount of official
support during June.
The main official intervention
is believed to have been early in
the month, before and just after
the arrangement on June 7 of
the standby credits.
Drawings on these facilities
have been made only since June
22. The only subsequent draw-
ing when the authorities are known
actively to have supported the
spot rate was two days later, the
other main intervention being in
a relatively inexpensive way in
the forward market.
There may, of course, have
been some open positions at the
end of the month, as well as some
"window dressing" to improve
the reserves.
The standby credits have suc-
ceeded in their initial purpose of
stabilising the foreign exchange
market, with a normal two-way
commercial business develop-
ing.
Sterling yesterday continued
its strong performance of the
past week, at one stage during
the morning touching \$1.8005 be-
fore closing 40 points higher at
\$1.7930, a rise of over 2 cents on
the week.
The decline during the after-
noon followed announcement of
the reserve figures, and also
reflected closing of positions, and
profit-taking ahead of the long
holiday week-end in the U.S.
There was, also, some suspi-
cion that the authorities might
have been buying foreign cur-
rency for the reserves. While
there was, as usual, no official
comment, it is known that the
official aim is to have a smooth
and steady movement in the rate.
The authorities are known to
want to avoid a temporary rise
in sterling to a level which can-
not be sustained, with the con-
sequent danger of over-reaction
on the way down. But there is
no particular target level for the
rate.
The authorities have regarded
it as especially encouraging that
the rise of the last few days has
largely reflected the existence of
strong commercial demand, with
some unwinding of earlier bear
positions.
The weighted depreciation last
night was 38.4 per cent., having
touched 38.2 per cent. at noon,
the best level since shortly
before minimum lending rate
was last raised on May 21. This
compares with a maximum of
41.8 per cent. in early June.
The recent strength of the
pound has also been aided by
further speculation about public
spending cuts, and expectations
here have now been built up in
the market following the strong
hints from both the Prime
Minister and the Chancellor of
the Exchequer, in particular
about the possibility of a state-
ment by the end of this month.
The public spending review is
still at the stage where a num-
ber of options are being prepared
by various departments. They
will be considered in conjunction
with the usual Treasury summer
Continued on Back Page



Crown Agents buy control of Australia development

BY TERRY WILKINSON

THE CROWN AGENTS have
bought control of their £200m.
Australian development pro-
gramme being undertaken
jointly with Capital and Counties
Property Corporation and other
shareholders in the Abbey
Capital Property Group. The
move creates the potential for
a profitable outcome to their
property lending in Australia.
Mr. John Cuckney, chairman
of the Crown Agents, said the
described the deal as "a great
step forward and the only way
in which the Crown Agents could
repay its obligations to the
Government" which has pro-
vided £25m. so far in the form
of support loans.
Under the previous arrange-
ments, the Crown Agents had
agreed to "procure or provide"
finance for the joint development
in an unlimited degree and with-
out a specified repayment date.
In return for which they were
to receive only a minority stake
in the proceeds.
The Abbey Capital Property
Group consisted of three com-
panies: Capital & Counties
(Australia) Pty., Abbey Capital
Properties, in which the Crown
Agents held 48 per cent. and
C & C (Australia) 28 per cent.
and Abbey Orchard Property
Investments.
To seal the financing agree-
ment in 1971, Capital and
Counties sold 30 per cent. of
G & C (Australia) to the Crown
Agents in return for 17 per
cent. of Abbey Orchard, and
the agents' original property vehicle
in Australia.
The group has accumulated a
portfolio of commercial office
blocks in Sydney and Melbourne,
an hotel complex and three shop-
ping centres. In addition to
which it has four uncompleted
developments in progress.
On the basis of the accounts
for the year to March 31, 1975,
C & C (Australia) had disclosed
net assets of \$A12.2m. and AOP
net assets of \$A17.0m. and
\$A27.0m. respectively.
The two groups say in their
joint statement that the finance
needed to complete and main-
tain their existing development
programme until the property
market recovers is very sub-
stantial—some \$A85m. in addi-
tion to the \$A200m. already
spent.
In view of this and the terms
of the 1971 loan agreement, "it
became apparent that the
amount of the Crown Agents
involvement by way of loan
finance would become increas-
ingly disproportionate in re-
lation to its equity interests in
the members of the group."
To achieve a shareholding
structure which would match
the Crown Agents' financial
commitments, the remaining
members of the Abbey Capital
Property Group are being bought
out by the Agents.
The shares which C & C
(Australia) hold in AOP and
ACP are to be acquired at par
value for \$A173,750. The Crown
Agents have also agreed to buy
up a further 48.1 per cent. of
AOP and 23.5 per cent. of ACP
from other major shareholders,
to give them stakes in the two
companies of 82 per cent. and
99 per cent. respectively.
A deferred consideration to
be paid for the 70 per cent. stake
held by Capital and Counties in
C & C (Australia), in the
expectation that the Australian
property market will have fully
recovered by 1985.
At this date, if the net assets
of C & C (Australia) amount
to \$A150m., Capital and Counties
will receive \$A12.6m., that is 70
per cent. of C & C (Australia)
net assets as at March 31, 1975,
less the amount paid for its hold-
ing of shares in AOP and ACP,
plus accrued interest.
In case of a rate of 10 per
cent., this would come to about
\$A30m. If the Crown Agents sell
the company before 1985, Capital
and Counties will get 20 per
cent. of the proceeds.
Mr. Raymond Moonman,
finance director of Capital and
Counties, said yesterday the
delay "recognised the facts of
life." Capital and Counties is
highly geared and the transac-
tion would reduce net worth
by \$24m. but remove \$42m. of
loans and \$28m. of guarantees
from the balance sheet.
He thought the assumptions
behind the \$A150m. figure for
net assets were reasonable.
Assuming rental values were
doubled by 1985.
Concerning the Crown Agents'
trading position, Mr. John
Cuckney said that the report on
1975, due in August, would show
a "healthy operating surplus,
even after allowing for £25m. of
unremunerative loans; but
further provisions would have to
be made, both against Australia
and other problem areas in bank-
ing and property lending.

Sudan leader 'crushes rebels'

BY JAMES SUTTON

PRESIDENT Jaafar Mohammed
Nimairi of Sudan is reported to
have defeated a second major
coup attempt against his Govern-
ment in ten months. Reports
were still confused last night.
The Egyptian Middle East News
Agency, quoting a Sudanese
Government spokesman, said that
the rebellion had been crushed
after heavy fighting during much
of the day in the capital Khartoum
and the old Moslem city of
Omdurman on the river Nile.
The State radio remained silent
all day.
The Sudanese Government
said that mopping-up operations
were still under way in the
streets of the capital but that
"the situation is under full con-
trol of Sudanese security forces."
The Sudanese Government
gave no indication about who
was responsible. It said that
"bands of armed men" were
reported to have come out on to
the streets at dawn.
With yesterday's events there
have been three attempts to
depose President Nimairi, who
came to power in a military coup
in Khartoum from Paris, after
also visiting the U.S.
According to Egyptian sources
quoted by Reuters, the first move
by the rebels was to send an
army unit to the airport at
5 a.m. where the President was
due to give a Press conference
before flying to Mauritius for
medical treatment. The unit
was the sum of the Organisation
of African Unity.
Firing broke out around the
airport and the President slipped
into an unmarked vehicle and
was driven off. The radio at
Omdurman went off the air
immediately and the airport was
closed.
Nothing more was heard of
President Nimairi for the rest of
the day.
According to reports reaching
Cairo, troops were seen firing to
disperse a crowd of 200 people
demonstrating in favour of
President Nimairi. Loyal soldiers
in a truck were seen pursuing
four armed civilians who were
reported to have come out on to
the streets at dawn.
The attempted coup apparently
began early in the morning as
President Nimairi arrived back
in Khartoum from Paris, after
also visiting the U.S.
The first was in July, 1974,
when a Communist-led force
from the army succeeded in cap-
turing the President. After
escaping he managed to regain
power three days later.
Last September army officers,
backed by Right-wing political
groups, outlawed under the one-
party system, succeeded in seiz-
ing Omdurman Radio for a few
hours before being overwhelmed
by other military units.
Security
After this, President Nimairi
tightened security and amended
the constitution to give himself
greater powers.
Inflation caused by congestion
of the transport system as the
country tries to develop agricul-
tural potential is known to have
caused discontent which could
have been a cause of the
attempted coup.
Sudan, the largest country in
Africa, has many tribal groups
and regional tensions often are
strong, especially between the
Muslim north and the predomi-
nantly Christian south.
Nimairi's survival power,
Page 10

WELCOME U.K. farming for Bill on water rationing

BY JOHN HUNT

A GOVERNMENT Bill which
will give Regional Water
Authorities the power to
introduce an equitable water
rationing system with
priority to industry and
agriculture is to be intro-
duced in the Lords in about
10 days.
Mr. John Silkin, Minister
for Planning and Local
Government, told MPs yes-
terday that the prolonged
drought was the worst experi-
enced in the south of England
"for 250 years."
He said: "There is no
national crisis. What we face
is the possibility that with the
present sort of weather there
will be local differences that
will be very bad indeed."
If conditions continued
such a situation might arise
in the autumn or even the
late summer, perhaps as early
as September.
The Bill, which was
welcomed by the Conserva-
tives and Liberals, is being
brought in at the behest of
the Regional Water Authori-
ties. They felt that their
present powers under the
system of drought orders were
too inflexible and inadequate
to allow for a graded system
of priorities to be introduced
for water use.
They particularly want the
power to limit heavy non-
essential industrial uses such
as car washes and building
cleaning. They also want, if
necessary, to cut large-scale
use of water on golf courses
and race tracks.
The Bill will enable the
water authorities to cut such
inessentials without having
to declare a general emer-
gency.
The Bill will enable the
water authorities to cut such
inessentials without having
to declare a general emer-
gency.

THE DROUGHT and the heat-
wave, although spectacular in
terms of both fire and water
shortage, are still far from con-
sidering a national farming
catastrophe.
The most serious threat is to
the domestic and animal con-
sumer as reservoirs shrink and
wells dry up. Even so, it is
limited to the south and east of
England, roughly south of a line
from the Bristol Channel to the
Wash.
There the rainfall has been
well below normal for the past
year, and reserves in the aquifer
—the natural storage of water
underground—are getting dan-
gerously low in some places, par-
ticularly in Wiltshire and Hamp-
shire.
The improvement is particu-
larly marked on the stronger,
moister soils, such as those in
the Midlands, which were worst
last year.
Autumn-sown wheat almost
everywhere in the drought areas
it looks extremely well. It is a
deep-rooted plant compared with
barley, and little disappointment
should be suffered here.
The only proviso would be that
there are heavy attacks of aphids
in southern Britain during June,
though no one really knows how
badly the infestation may have
affected the final outcome.
This autumn-sown wheat
should be the crop of the year,
as it usually is after a dry hot
summer, and claims that it has
been badly affected by drought
in France and other parts of the
EEC should be treated with a
good deal of reserve.

Dried
The heatwave of the past few
days has certainly dried up
pastures, causing some farmers
in the south coast counties to
start feeding silage or hay to
their cows, and it has also caused
some cereals, particularly spring
barley and oats, to start dying on
this land. But in general, cereal
crops look to be far better than
last year, and in some cases excel-
lent.
It must be remembered that
last year's spring followed an
exceptionally wet winter when
the land in many cases was
waterlogged and seed beds—both
in the autumn of 1974 and the
following spring—exceptionally
wet.
A bad seed bed is the recipe
for a poorly growing crop and
last year's harvest was at least
2m. tons less than the 18m.
claimed for the previous year.
Seed beds last autumn and this
spring were, thanks to the dry
winter, the best for many years
and the crops got away to a good
start. While it is doubtful if the
yields will be as high as the
Continued on Back Page

ON OTHER PAGES

Appointments	25	Unit Trusts	25
Arts	13	Weather	13
Bridge	3	Leading Article	24
Careers	3	Letters	24
Chess	3	Offer for Sale	24
Collecting	3	Lawson High Yield	24
Commodities	17	M & G Commodity	24
Company News	14	Scotlands' Plans	13
Crossword	13	Target Exchange	3
Economic Diary	13	Property	6
Entertainment Guide	13	Racing	6
Finance & Family	20	Share Information	13 & 19
FT-Actuaries Index	20	Stock Exch. Report	5 & 18
Gardening	3	Six Week's Dealings	22 & 23
Health	3	TV and Radio	2
Home News	13 & 15		
How to Spend It	9		

FEATURES: The American Bicentenary 12 & 13
For latest Share Index 'phone 01-246 8026

M&G COMMODITY & GENERAL FUND

The serious investor wants to take advantage of the recovery in world trade. Now, on past experience, is the time he should look at commodity investment. M&G's new Fund provides a managed investment mainly in the ordinary shares of suitable companies, which produce, distribute and trade in commodities all over the world. The Fund's objective is capital growth. The estimated gross current yield is 5.1%. The latest buying price of units is 54.9p. Unit trusts are a long-term investment. This is not for money that you may be needing at short notice.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up. Prices and yields appear in the FT daily. There is a charge of 34% initially and 1% plus VAT annually. Distributions are made on 25th September and 25th March net of basic rate tax. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchases or sales will be due for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. 12% commission is payable to accredited agents. Trustees: C & Co.

TWO WAYS TO INVEST

In addition to investing a capital sum of not less than £300, you can start a Regular Monthly Saving Plan for as little as £10 a month if you are aged 54 or under. On a £10 Plan, at current rates, tax relief can bring down your net monthly cost to only £8.25, with which you buy units worth considerably more. Assuming an average annual growth rate of 6%, a man of 35 could cash in for £3,877 after 20 years, while with a growth rate of 9%, he could expect £5,429, at a cost to him after tax relief of only £1,980.

Regular investment of this type also means that you will be buying your units at below their average price. This is called Pound Cost Averaging—and gives you a positive mathematical advantage. You also benefit from the cover of at least 180 times your monthly payment throughout the period.

This is a flexible Regular Monthly Saving Plan designed for long-term investors on which you can claim tax relief at current rates of (1750) for each £100 paid. You can stop or cash in your Plan at any time, and the flexibility is important because the price of units goes up and down. If you wish or stop your payments during the first four years there is a penalty, and the tax authorities require us to make a deduction, so you should not consider the Plan for less than five years. Cocks are now and as much as from 85% to 94% depending on your starting age; it's settled except in the first two years when we deduct 20 percentage points less to meet setting up expenses.

FROM £300 LUMP SUM

You can buy units by completing either the CAPITAL INVESTMENT form or REGULAR MONTHLY SAVING (from £10) section of this application form and returning it to M&G GROUP LTD, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON E3R 6BQ. TELEPHONE 01-526 4558. This section is to be completed by all applicants.

FROM £10 MONTHLY

Complete this section if you wish to make a Capital Investment (minimum £300).

I WISH TO INVEST £... in INCOME ACCUMULATION units (delete as applicable or Income units will be issued) of the M&G Commodity & General Fund at the price ruling on the day you receive this application. Do not send any money. (A contract note will be sent to you stating how much you owe and the settlement date. Your contract will follow shortly.)

I declare that I am not a resident outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Gibraltar, and I am not acquiring the units as the nominee of any person resident outside these territories. (If you are unable to make this declaration you must apply through a bank or stockbroker.)

SIGNATURE (Mr, Mrs, Miss) DATE

FULL FORENAME(S) ADDRESS POST CODE

EITHER £300 Complete this section if you wish to make a Regular Monthly Saving (minimum £10 a month—maximum age 54).

If you are 50 or over (between 54 or over) you want to save more than £100 per month at current rates Part I of the declaration above that part of the declaration and we will send you our standard proposal form.

I WISH TO SAVE £... each month in the M&G Commodity & General Fund I enclose my cheque for the first monthly payment, payable to M&G Trust (Assurance) Ltd. DATE OF BIRTH

OCCUPATION NAME AND ADDRESS OF USUAL DOCTOR (to whom reference may be made)

Are you an existing M&G Plan holder? Yes No

Declaration PART I (I declare that to the best of my belief, I am in good health and free from disease, I have not and I have not acquired the units as the nominee of any person resident outside these territories, and that I do not engage in aviation except as a full-time passenger on recognised routes, and that no proposal on my behalf has been made to any person resident outside the United Kingdom.)

PART II (I agree that this declaration and any declaration made by me in connection with this proposal shall be the basis of the contract between me and M&G Trust (Assurance) Ltd. and that I will accept their customary terms of policy.)

SIGNATURE DATE

FOUNDER OF BRITAIN'S UNIT TRUSTS

Porting out the Commission row

INVESTORS have been ed from being sold the type of policy and losing subsequently when they idered simply because the eduary has been solely rned with getting the um amount of com- n. We have written on ubject several times and fe companies themselves ecome more concerned e method of paying ision which leads to such e. The problem has been ee on a new basis of ng commission to repla ecent one.

I was interested to hear eek that these differences e been resolved and that the e scale—based on the ums—has been agreed ill be introduced on er 1. Under this scale, the um commission payable ole life policies will be 90 ent. of the first year's pre- s, of which 60 per cent. e payable in the first year 30 per cent. in the second. s this may still appear to gh, it is a big reduction

from the 300 per cent. which e can be paid under the present um assured basis.

Mr. Kenneth Allen, the chair- man of the Life Offices Associa- tion, thinks that the new system ill eliminate commission as an overriding factor in the sell- ing of life assurance. Whether it will or not as far as brokers are concerned, remains to be seen, but some smaller brokers have recently been demanding that the life companies think again on the level of commis- sions. Their theme is that they need a high commission scale in order to give the public a comprehensive advisory service and that being sold a whole life policy is better than being sold none at all.

But while some life companies still remain outside the L.O.A., the chances are that a commission war will break out. The largest of these companies, Equity and Law has not officially reacted to the latest scale, but previously intended to pay a maximum of 125 per cent. of the premium. Several brokers have intimated to me that they might

tempting the over-kill.

OF the lessons learnt from guaranteed income bond was that any life assurance policy which overtly attempts to take advantage of the tax concession rules is bound to be ended in the end. The same applied to the entrepreneurial of friendly societies, to back loan schemes and tax-efficient systems. The action of the Inland Revenue has been to impose blanket restrictions that have not helped long-term interests of the assurance industry in general.

Therefore it was surprising to find Trident Life advertising its product—Trident Government Securities Conversion Plan—with the words "How capital can grow with a lending hand from the Inland Revenue." One has to give the credit of the company full marks for ingenuity in proposing a new version of a back-

to-back arrangement. The plan puts together two entirely separate tax concessions available to the life assurance industry.

The objective of the plan is to get the tax reliefs available to regular savings plans from a lump sum investment. The Trident Plan does this by taking out a combination of the new regular savings maximum allocation plan—the Triple Tax—and a single premium withdrawal plan, which gives the withdrawal facility available on the bond to pay the premiums on the savings plan.

Readers may remember that the 1975 Finance Act allows a 5 per cent withdrawal of the original investment on a bond to be made free of all taxes at the actual time of withdrawal and amounts above this level to be subject only to higher rate tax, the tax liability being deferred until the ultimate cash-in

The big weakness is that the new scale does not apply to direct sales forces of life companies and it is some of these who often adopt a strong sales line with clients. Some life companies will still be using the old sum assured scale for their direct salesman, so that the potential abuse remains for this sales outlet. Mr. Allen regards this as a life company matter, but I feel that nothing will be done unless the IOA takes the lead.

The new maximum will not apply to flexible whole life contracts which guarantee cash-in values from the 10th year onward. The commission will be determined as if it were an endowment assurance. The LOA has possibly blocked a loophole by this action since without this restriction companies would be under pressure to change their flexible contract from being endowment based to a whole life contract. In any event investors should always ask any intermediary the reasons why a whole life policy is being recommended.

of the bond. This concession enables individuals to obtain income from their investment without being unduly penalised.

Other companies could well follow this lead given by Trident and launch similar plans. The danger is that the Inland Revenue may react by stopping all tax concessions on withdrawal schemes and insist on withdrawing all life company products before they are marketed. Still the idea is good and one which the investor could adopt for himself.

Incidentally, the Trident plan uses the Guaranteed managed fund as investment vehicle, where the present strategy is to invest totally in long-dated gilts. There are sound reasons for such action, especially in view of some of the guarantees implied in the plan. But I feel the investor would do better over the 10-year term of the plan with a mixed fund.

BY CHRISTOPHER HILL

NOTICING THE reluctance of the investment trust industry to make any public comment on the criticisms being aimed at it, I cannot help feeling that the greatest danger at the moment is that after all the clamour has died down, the investment trust managers will breathe a sigh of relief and hurry on exactly as before. I suspect that this is why there is such a marked degree of *ad hoc* support for the idea of trusts buying in their 'own shares'—in that it would be at least a 3-year job for the necessary changes in the law to be introduced by which time the

So I was interested this week to hear a relatively new idea being put forward—that a unit trust or a group of unit trusts investing in concert might exert the necessary muscle to take over an investment trust. Accordingly I went to find out

A PIMS meeting

ALWAYS used to associate unitholders meetings with ladies in big hats who might have wandered in by accident after a shopping at Harrods, or with eccentric retired gentlemen who are determined to assail the company directors with difficult questions over cups of tea. The last time I went to one of the old "meetings" with unitholders and it contrasts remarkably with the polished performance which Schlesinger puts on for its investors at the "PIMS" meetings.

there to see that their clients' interests were being looked after. As one representative of a firm of accountants said "I am sure of the value of the things but I like to have a look at the faces."

I felt that a lot of the people there already knew the facts and the overall proceedings were a delicate combination of an information session and a sales pitch for further business. But it was well done as the record proves, for since the PIMS scheme (linked with the

Since the "PIMS" scheme is designed to provide the "up-market" unit trust investor with more personal services than the normal run of unit trusts, I thought that I would turn up to one of the "PIMS" investor meetings to see what it was actually like. The one I attended was at the Waldorf Hotel in London and is a bit of a landmark for the managers in that over 300 people arrived instead of the 50 or so group had at its previous peak. What was also remarkable about the meeting was that over two-thirds of the attendees were professional advisers (stockbrokers and solicitors especially) who were



Going public

NOW THAT Hambro Life has latter started out as a big loser given out that it intends to when it was acquired in 1973 go public as a spin-off from but is now in profit.

Hamro Bank this month, the rumours are intensifying that Save and Prosper might be intending to do the same a little later. Mr. David Maitland, S & P's managing director, is naturally cautious about giving any precise indications of his intentions—beyond saying that the possibility is being looked at without any decision having yet been taken. But this is a pretty strong language for Save and Prosper (where half-ideas are usually instantly dismissed as "no present intentions") and it looks to be on the cards.

The two companies are comparable in many ways, for although Save and Prosper started out as a straight unit trust group it has progressively spread into life assurance and related products in the past decade. With funds of £171m, as reported in the last balance sheet to September 30, 1975 (including life and annuity funds of £224m.) it made a pre-tax profit of £1.7m. and this year was cleaned up the only eyeore in the balance sheet, the U.S. insurance subsidiary. The

Hamro life has had a more supercharged rise in its brief career so far, but seems to have done everything right with a total premium income of £84.3m., a net profit of £31.m. and a current position which indicates that single premiums are declining as a percentage of total business. The latter point is important, for single premiums do not qualify for the tag of first-quality business in that the volume can fall off very rapidly.

But whereas the pundits may speculate on the possible valuations which would be put on the two giant savings groups, I wonder what justification there is in the exercise besides rewarding the current shareholders. Neither group seems to have need of money and although Mr. Maitland reckons that the effect on trading would be neutral, I wonder if this would be the case for most investment groups. There have already been too many instances of financial companies looking over the shoulders at their own share prices.

USSR, along with Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, announced that they will participate in the biennial FIDE Olympiad due to be staged in Haifa in October. The announcement came during the birthday celebrations of Dr. Euwe, the former world champion and now World Chess Federation (FIDE) president, who at once stated that the 1964 FIDE Olympiad would be held.

bys (which is not affiliated with FIDE) is holding an "anti-Olympiad" at Tripoli at the same time, with extra financial subsidies for visiting teams. FIDE now includes 100 nations, it is not rising that sooner or later internal stresses would create divisions; rather it is a miracle that FIDE's motto "una sumus" (We are one) has stood up so well over many years.

ke the Olympic Games, the
upiad has suffered from in-
d entries and costs and will
nably prove uneconomic to
e at all in future on its
ent lines. So do the facts
a prove to be of the order
towards regionalising the
test it could turn out a bless-
in disguise.

he Russians will win in
oli; but it is a mere open
sition how the Haifa Olympiad
finish. The likely favourites
the U.S. and West Germany.

but the West Germans rarely turn out all their veteran grandmasters, and even the Americans should win unless Yugoslavia, the only very strong country which has not yet decided its policy, decides to join the team to both Haifa and Tripoli.

What would be interesting from the chess as opposed to the political viewpoint, is England's outside chance of finishing among the top four teams in the world for the Olympiad (Miles, Harston, Keene, Stean, Mestel and Nunn) has an average age of 24, at least seven years younger than the average of the country. The medal opportunity is even brighter for our women's team, who in the absence of the Russians and East Europeans will be in contention for the gold.

That international chess still functions well despite the Olympiad friction is shown by the global entry for the world title interzonal in Manila, where the competition is so strong that even Boris Spassky is placed in the top three. The challenge in next year's challenge matches. Hort (Czechoslovakia) and Mecking (Brazil) were the leaders at half-way, and this week's game is one of the best of the tournament.

White: L. Polugevsky (USSR). Black: F. Georgiue (Romania). Opening: name awaited! -

The opening moves were

1 N-KB3, N-KB3; 2 P-B4, P-A3;
3 N-B3, P-QN3; 4 P-K4, P-N2;
5 B-Q3

The novel system, designed to counter the action of Black's bishop at QN2. Classical players would blinch at the sight of

White's KB developed in front of his centre pawn, but it is a temporary and--here--effective defence which protects his bishop on the attacking diagonal. Black's reply is passive: P-QB4 and P-Q4 have been tried in other Russian games, and both look better.

5 . . . P-Q3; 6 B-E2, P-B4; 7 P-Q4, P-FP; 8 N-XP, B-K2; 9 0-0; 10 0-0 P-QN3, P-QN3; 11 B-N2, N-B3; 12 K-R1, Q-N1?

Black still delays his counterplay, and provokes a strong attack. Zaitsev in "64" recommends the pawn sacrifice 12 . . . P-Q4, 13 P-P, P-N4; 14 P-QN3, P-P; 15 N-P, P-N4; 16 Q-K3, P-Q4.

CHESS
POSITION No. 121
BLACK (6 men)

WHITE (7 men)

Aloni v. Matanovic, Amsterdam 1954. White (to move) is a pawn up with the black king on the ropes. Should he continue (a) 1 R-Q8 or (b) 1 K-N2?

The answer depends on finding best play after both moves. In the game White, a master, made the wrong choice.

13 P-Q6; P-Q4a (robust); 14
 K1: QP4; 15 NxN; BxN; 16
 K1: Q2 (if QsP; 17 N-Q5);
 18 N-Q5!
 19 Sacrifices at Q5 or K6 to open
 20 attacking lines are a feature of
 21 White's play against the Sicilian.
 22 White does not try to visualise
 23 the complications but relies
 24 on the open lines and the bishop
 25 circling adjacent attacking
 26 pawns.
 27 P-Nx: 18 PxP; B-N2;
 28 P-Q6; B-N4; 20 Q-R5; P-R3 or
 29 21 Q-S3; 21 P-KR4; Q-B1;
 30 B-B5; P-N3; 22 K-S2! (avoids
 31 the rap 22 B-N5)
 32 P-N3 and mate P-N4; 24 PxP.
 33 P-N4 makes it harder!
 34 P-K6; P-B4; 25 Q-R5; P-K4; 27

N ch. K-R1; 28 QxP ch. K-N1:
 Q-N6 ch. K-R1; 30 R-B4.
 designs.

PROBLEM No. 121
BLACK (7 men)

WHITE (6 men)

White mates in two moves,
 against any defence (by W. I.
 Leonard, Boston Transcript
 1717).

Solutions Page 2

LEONARD BARDEN

TEACHERS and education administrators have acquired far-reaching powers over the upbringing of other people's children, and they want more. If—for instance—a State school decides that its purpose is not to make its pupils classically literate and numerate to give them instead a "experience" which will speak "to their souls," there is little to bulk Auerbach's complaint. True some who insist like the schools to which their children have been alloted, try to change the "unreagents'" minds by keeping them youngsters away. But this blackmail" as the recent conference of the Association of American Community Colleges was wont to demand that court order a given stronger measures for deterring truancy.

At the same time, there has been a decrease in the educators' power to control the behaviour of children at school and they seem to want less control.

In spite of complaints about growing indiscipline, and the harmful stress it imposes on teachers, the professional trend remains steadily against the use of coercion. The attitude develops among educators apparently that it is educationally better to have children

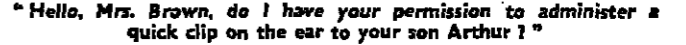
This, Mr. Slade suggests, may be explained by the existence of closer personal relationships in the home. But I feel that this possible explanation might reasonably be extended.

Punishments imposed at school surely tend to be different in character from those indicated in the home. At school they are most likely to take the form of penalties extracted, at an appreciable time after the offence, by someone acting on behalf of a coolly judicious institution. At home they are most likely to be the more direct result of a more

My own experience as a child and as the father of four sons is that the latter form is far more productive both in getting children to correct the offensive behaviour, as distinct from continuing it more cunningly and in avoiding the lingering resentment. A cap round the ear in time saves the need for a lot of formal chastisement.

Unfortunately, in the diminishing number of schools which still have discretion to enforce good behaviour, by imposing physical punishment the tendency is apparently to retain formal caning while banning the summary slap.

So, all in all, it seems that the educators are increasing, blaming parents for a growing indiscipline which the school system is effectively encouraging. Which raises the



matter of principle and as a rather give teachers the discretion to decide whether or not
 further check, Mr. Muttley their children should be swiftly
 would do best to sample clipped round the ear, than
 parental opinion as well. whether or not they should be
 I have little doubt that, what- taught the Three Rs.

over the qualms abroad in the
 teaching profession, the great
 of parents would far

MICHAEL DIXON

MICHAEL DIXON

A recent game of rubber dze, where the standard left nothing to be desired, the larer put a vulnerable grand u on the floor, because he ed to avail himself fully of help offered by his onents. This was the hand ch North dealt at game to rch-South:

	N.
♣ A J 9 4	
♥ A 5	
♠ 6 4 2	
♦ K Q 10 3	
	E.
♠ 7 3	♣ 5 2
♥ 4 2	♥ J 10 9 7
♠ 7 3	♦ K Q J 10 8
♥ 8 5 4	♣ 7 6
	S.
♣ K Q 10 6	
♥ K Q 8 3	
♠ A 8	
♦ A 5 2	

The dealer opened the bidding with one club. East made a general bid of one diamond, a bid that was designed to

West's lead of the nine of diamonds, covered by East's ten, was taken by the Ace, and South, cashed King and Queen of trumps, pleasantly surprised to find both opponents following. On a third spade to dummy's Knave West followed, but East threw the diamond eight. Now the declarer cashed Ace, King, and Queen of hearts, East following with the seven, ten, and Knave. I doubt whether South tried to count East's hand, but if he did he got the wrong answer, because he played for the 3-3 break in clubs, and went down.

Good technique lands the slam without difficulty. After winning the opening lead and drawing three rounds of trumps, the declarer cashes three top hearts and ruffs the fourth heart

to the last heart, the picture grows clearer. It is reasonable to place East with five diamonds, in which case he can have only two clubs. Cashing the club King, South comes to hand with a club to the Ace and then finesse the ten on the table.

In the deal which follows I was sitting South, not fully relaxed, as my partner was a complete stranger:

	N.	
	♠ K 10 5 4	
	♥ A 9	
	♦ A 8 6 4	
	♣ A K 3	
W.		E.
♠ A J 9 7 2	♥ Q 5	
♥ 4	♦ Q 10 8 3	
♣ J 10 7 2	♣ Q 9 3	
♦ 10 6 5	♠ Q J 9 2	
	S.	
	♠ 6 3	
	♥ K J 7 6 5 2	
	♦ K 5	
	♠ 8 7 4	

At love-all North dealt and hid one no trump. I went straight to four hearts, and all passed. West led the two of diamonds, dummy played low,

King. I led a trump to the Ace, returning the nine, which was covered by East's ten, and I finessed the Knave. When West's spade discard showed that I had a loser in trumps as well as in clubs, I ducked as if the Ace of spades must be right for me to make my contract. But there was always the chance of help from my enemy, so I did not at once look to spades for my tenth trick.

I played a diamond to the Ace, ruffed a diamond return, and crossed again to the table with the club for another diamond. On this East threw the eight of spades. I led a club, dummy's remaining honour, and gave East the lead with the third club: If East plays a trump, as of course he should, I take it and lead a spade, and West has the Ace. I get home.

As it was, East soired my problems by leading the nineteenth club, which enabled me to make my small trump. That was nine tricks in the hand, and I still had my trump king.

E. P. C. COTTER

This attitude now defines not only common sense, but also research evidence. Last week the journal of the "career teachers' unions"—the National Association of Schoolmasters' and the Union of Women Teachers—published a report of a three-year study by a practising teacher called Derek Slade, assessing his work on essays written by about 15,000 children in Oxford, Derby and Aberdeenshire in independent schools of the subject of "the worth of punishment of my life." Mr Slade set out to compare the different kinds of punishment and success rates, in terms of whether the child's responses were socially favourable, or anti-social.

"It was found," he reported, "that physical punishment showed a very much higher success rate (on average about 45 per cent. higher) than non-physical punishments." But he also found something which might be even more useful and indicative. It was that school punishment seemed to be generally less successful than those imposed at home.

It certainly is not by the majority wish of the teaching community. True, there are some teachers who regard even a smack on a child's wrist as an obscenity, and there are some—though, I suspect, a smaller number—who can maintain the classroom discipline they need to teach effectively—without descending to physical measures. But these are surely far outnumbered by those who have every reason to believe that the prospects of educational success for themselves and for their pupils would be considerably greater if they had the discretion to administer a summary slap when their professional judgment indicated that it was needed.

The possibility that most practitioners of education—a distinct from the policy-making theorists—feel the need for this discretion is something that ought to be seriously considered by the largish, though low profile, inquiry into the problem of indiscipline lately instituted by the Secretary for Education and Science. All that is needed is a representative survey of individual teachers' opinions although, a

Share Exchange no robbery!

Investing relatively small sums directly in shares without professional advice can be costly, time-consuming and hazardous, particularly in these troubled times. **Costly** because of the buying and selling charges. **Time-consuming** because of the often huge quantities of

Hazardous because without expert advice and a broad spread of investments which many can ill-afford, wrong decisions as to when and what to buy or sell can prove very sensitive.

If you can cope with these headaches and you're fortunate enough to make money, don't forget you may be charged capital gains tax at up to 30% of your profit when you sell.

Be wise, and invest in Target units. And if you already own shares in quoted companies, why not exchange them for shares in any of the Funds on advantageous terms? Then Target will provide sound investment management. The Trustees of the Funds deal with the paper work. And you will benefit from the valuable capital gains tax advantages available to Unit Trusts.

Post the coupon below today for further details or telephone the Managers on 01-242 0777.

To: TARGET TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED
Target House, 79 Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1EU
Member of the Unit Trust Association.
*Please let me have details of the Target Unit Trusts and/or the
Target Share Exchange Scheme.*

PROOF
TEXT ONLY

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Not applicable to Euro.

Total Funds under management in the Target Group Euro 200,000

Finance and the family

Negligence and incompetence

BY OUR LEGAL STAFF

Your reply of May 15 says that failure of the Gas Board employees to find a leak later detected by the manufacturer of a water heater may not be held to be negligence. What about incompetence? Is it not negligent of the Board to employ incompetent employees? Or false representation to set out as the authority on gas matters connected with safety? The point which we were seeking to make is that not every error would fall into the category of negligence—and in a sense the more incompetent

a person the less likely is it that his error would constitute negligence. It may however be negligent of the Board to employ a person who is incompetent—but we doubt if circumstances would arise where a court would be called on to make such a finding. False advertising is an entirely different matter, on which we cannot comment without particulars of the matters you have in mind.

We might mention that in connection with the original inquiry we were informed by a reader that in somewhat

similar circumstances he complained to the local Gas Consumers' Council and that eventually the apparatus was put right at no cost and previously rendered bills were withdrawn or refunded where already paid.

A contract and VAT

The managing agents of a flat of which I am the lessee are authorised by the terms of the lease to charge an administration fee of 10 per cent. added to costs, expenses, outgoings (including rates) and any other maintenance charges. On this sum they add VAT.

In the figure on which their 10 per cent. is calculated, they include the VAT payable on the charges of any outside supplier. This means that part of the VAT payable on the agents' fee represents a tax on the VAT payable to the outside firm (all charged to the lessee). VAT was not foreseen when the lease was drafted. What advice is your opinion on the legal validity of this double taxation?

Although this looks like double taxation, it is really a question of legal construction of a contract. The answer can only be found by careful study of the wording of the lease. If you think that the agents have misconstrued the formula for the calculation of their fees, you should write and tell them that they appear to have made a mistake; perhaps some of your neighbours with similarly

worded leases will wish to act in concert with you. The best line of approach will depend on your general relationship with the agents in the past and your judgment of their likely reaction.

A solicitor's advice will be helpful. Perhaps you can arrange with your neighbours for the cost of legal advice to be shared. If you all think that the agents' calculations are based on a wrong construction of your leases.

A letter from abroad

I live in S. Africa but let a furnished house in England. My house agent collects the rent, and says he intends withholding some 30 per cent. as reserve against tax, unless I appoint a tax agent. As my profit from letting is likely to be nil, is there some way of getting the house agent to pay over the remaining 30 per cent. of the rent, without my appointing an agent?

What do you think would be my best course of action? The best practical solution to your problem is probably to submit tax returns to the U.K. authorities promptly each April/May, so that the assessment issued to the estate agent each September (or thereabout) will show a tax liability reasonably close to the true one. The estate agent will have to submit a formal appeal within 30 days of each annual autumn assessment, since the true figures can

not be determined until you have submitted your tax return which he expects to receive the following spring, but tax demands in respect of your payments which he makes to the Collector of Taxes (and the corresponding sums which he is authorised to withhold from the payments made to you) should not be unreasonably large. We suggest that, when submitting the annual tax returns, you also submit your calculations of the final tax liability for the past year and the provisional liability for the year just starting. Copies of these calculations can be sent to the estate agent, so that he can tell how much tax he is likely to be called upon to pay, and roughly when he will have to pay it.

Appeal forms are sent with assessment notices, so the submission of the annual appeals will be a simple matter for the estate agent to attend to. If he feels that this is more than he can handle within his existing scale of remuneration, however, you could perhaps arrange for the papers to be forwarded to you by airmail so that you can complete the appeal form, leaving him merely to sign it and to ensure that it is submitted within the 30-day time limit.

If you have not yet submitted a U.K. return during the current tax year, you should write to whichever U.K. tax office has dealt with your affairs in the past, quoting the reference number from recent correspondence. Failing that, you should ask the estate agent to put you

Maintenance charges

In our opinion and that of other long leaseholders in our block of flats, our landlords are either failing to carry out their obligations, as for example, to repair as required by the leases in 1973, when in fact the repainting was not started till late 1974, or else to be called upon to pay, and roughly when he will have to pay it.

There is little that you can do where the maintenance charge is levied in reimbursement of the landlord's expenditure on the repairs, as long as the money is spent on items properly within the covenant to maintain and reasonably incurred. The latter requirement, imported by the Housing Finance Act 1972 as amended by the Housing Act 1974—Sections 90 and 90A—may afford some assistance in your case. If tenants have purchased their long leases with the aid of mortgages they would be wise not to withhold maintenance rents, but to pay under protest and seek to review the matter under the statutory provisions.

Insurance

The price of surrender

BY JOHN PHILIP

IN THE LAST few weeks a lot of heat seems to have been generated once again over the much argued question of what a life company should repay when a policyholder surrenders his assurance. In the best of times, many life assurance companies reckon that something like 30 per cent. of all life policyholders cancel their cover within the first ten years, and well before any of those that are endowments are due to mature.

These, patently, are not the best of times. A few days ago one of the major life companies, Equitable, reported that while it had issued 91,000 new policies in the 12 months of 1973, in the same period 32,000 policies had been either surrendered or forfeited. On a surrender the policyholder gets some of his money back, but on a forfeiture, nothing.

Let us go back to basics. Any one who arranges a life assurance policy, be it a term assurance for five years, an endowment for 25 years or a whole of life contract, is entering into a long-term commitment. Obviously the longer that commitment, the greater the chance of the policyholder's circumstances changing, so that either the policy is no longer needed, or perhaps there is insufficient cash to pay the premiums.

Incidentally term assurances by their very nature do not carry any surrender values: insurers pay for the death of the policyholder only during the year or years of insurance; there is no promise of payment at an agreed maturity date, nor any certainty even that insurers will pay for death: if Bill Brown buys a five-year term assurance, to-day, July 3, 1978, pays his premium year by year, only to die on July 4, 1981, his insurers do not have to pay out one penny. Under a term assurance, the life office is in the same situation as a fire or motor insurer under an annual contract, once the period of insurance has expired.

There are many varieties of term assurance—including level term, decreasing term, family income benefit, convertible term—and all are relatively inexpensive: most people, uncertain as to what their long-term life assurance needs may be, must do well to examine these various kinds of term assurance rather than to buy more costly whole-of-life or endowment cover.

With a term assurance, the policyholder, who fails to pay the next year's premium simply

A councillor's allowances

As a recently elected district councillor can you inform me (1) shall I be liable to income tax in respect of allowances that I am entitled to, but may decide not to claim? (2) Shall I be able to set against allowances received, outgoings relating to my duties as a councillor, but in respect of which no allowances are claimable?

The answer to the first question is NO; as we understand the position, you are not entitled to any allowance unless you claim it (and your claim is accepted).

The answer to the second

question is probably substantially NO, but here we are in a grey area. The strict test is that a councillor "be obliged to expend money wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of his duties as a councillor" and the expenses are construed very narrowly. The words in quotation marks are taken from the Income Tax (Councillors' Allowances) Regulations 1974, statutory instrument 340 of 1974: you should be able to find a copy of this in your district council offices or your local library (for example in the British Tax Encyclopedia or in Simon's Taxes, volume G).

neighbours with similarly

Paperbacks

ROBERT REDFORD was talking to Melvyn Bragg on television the other night about some of the trials and tribulations of being a superstar. "The environment shrinks," he said, "people treat you as an object... success can be very softening... you can't talk about it..." and so on. Poor fellow, by the end of the interview I was almost in tears. As Bernard Levin's grandmother might have commented, everyone should have such problems! Seriously though, the problems involved in embodying in your own presence a universal legend are quite fascinating, especially when the legend is one to which women feel, as in the case of Redford, they have a special relationship. Some recent paperbacks I have been looking at shed light on the historical development of this 20th century phenomenon of the male legend.

It all began with the son of an Italian vet, Rodolpho Guglielmi,

born in 1885 at Castellana, not far from Taranto. His advent in California coincided with the golden era of the silent movie, and after some rough and penurious years bumming around as a gigolo, he became in his Hollywood incarnation, Rodolpho Valentino, the most sought-after performer of his time.

Valentino is all the rage again with several books about him appearing. Noel Botham and Peter Donnelly's *Valentino: The Love God* (Everest, 75p) gives the whole story from birth to his early death in 1926, when 50,000 people a day filed past his coffin, and it is only marred by some unfortunate attempts to switch to the histrionic present. A more sophisticated, elegant and thoughtful account of the same events is given in Alexander Walker's *Rodolpho Valentino* (so far available only as a hardback from Elm Tree Books, at £2.75) which, as one would expect from this writer, contains detailed discussion and analysis of Valentino's films.

In the wake of these books, two films about Valentino are

on the stocks. One for BBC TV is being written by Walker, while the other is Ken Russell's effort for the cinema, with Rudolph Nureyev as the Italian idol. It is fascinating casting (my choice for the part would have been Mick Jagger) and makes sense in a way because Rudolph the First possessed a distinct talent as a dancer on which he was able to rely for a bread-ticket before he became fully established as a movie star. Only this was his own talent; he was a superb exponent of the newly popular tango, in the afternoon dances, an era recalled in Rodgers and Hart's song "Ten Cents a Dance". Valentino charged slightly more.

He tangled his way to stardom in *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* (1921), his breakthrough film. Walker judges him to have had real acting ability, and aside from his looks, the quality that captivated the American female in swarms was his attentiveness. He was short-sighted, and this helped enormously in the love-making scenes he really had to concentrate. The legend grew

with *Comille* (1921) and reached fantastic heights with *The Sheik* (also in 1921) from a romantic novel by an English woman, Edith M. Hull, whom Botham and Donnelly describe as "the shy, retiring wife of a gentleman farmer".

The desert setting in her book, a back-cloth for male dominance, stamped Valentino for all time as "the great lover". But was he really? If his choice of wives is anything to judge by, the short answer must be no. Both of them were deeply involved with the dominating Russian-born female star Alla Nazimova, who played opposite him in *Comille*. The first, Jean Acker (who called herself Jeanne Mendoza) locked herself out of the bedroom on their wedding night; the second, Nazimova's production designer, Winifred Shaughnessy (who called herself Natacha Rambova) stayed with him longer and shared his interest in spiritualist seances and acquiring possessions, but "her memoirs contain not one reference to any sexual intimacies." All the couple's passionate

energy was directed to fights with the studio for greater and greater control over the pictures; he was making, with lawyers over contracts, with the Press over fancied slights (there was a hilarious business about a powder-puff some columnist associated with Valentino) and eventually with each other. In Valentino it was not just a star that was born but the star system that came into being with all its self-destructive extravagance.

Someone who has spent his professional life as an actor by turns from escaping from it, and becoming engulfed in it, is Rex Harrison. His autobiography *Rex* (Coronet Books, 80p) reveals these alternating currents with surprising detachment. Characters who retreat into a pose such as Chekhov's Platanov and Pirandello's Henry IV have a particularly affectionate place in his somewhat muted recollections of his career.

There is nothing in the least bit muted about Robert Morley's writing and it is good to have his witty forays into print col-



Rodolph Valentino

lected together. Here in *A Musing Morley* (Coronet Books, 85p) he is delivering his own lines which are much funnier than those we have heard from him recently on the stage.

ANTHONY CURTIS

Coins

THE RECENT announcement by the Royal Mint of a crown to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen next February, comes as no surprise. The tremendous success of the Silver Wedding Crown of 1972 (whose silver proof version is currently worth around £30) would be ample justification for the forthcoming issue, but there are several precedents, not only in this country but also in the Commonwealth countries.

A Silver Jubilee is no mean achievement and the Queen is, in fact, only the fifth monarch to reign this length of time since her illustrious namesake in the 16th century. The Golden Jubilee of King George III, in 1810, might have been an excellent occasion for commemorative coins but, with the Napoleonic Wars at their height, the Royal Mint was hard put to produce ordinary circulating coinage at the time, let alone contemplate a special issue.

The Silver Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1862, was allowed to pass without a change in coinage, but by the time of her Golden Jubilee, in 1887, it was felt that an entirely new series of gold and silver coins would be appropriate to mark the occasion. Sir Joseph Boehm, regarded as one of the foremost portrait sculptors of the day, was commissioned to design a new profile of the queen. The unflattering profile of the ageing queen, contrasting sharply with the youthful effigy which had hitherto been used, was rendered positively hideous by the ridiculously tiny crown perched on top of her head.

Apart from the poor quality of the designs, the Jubilee coinage caused considerable confusion for the general public. The original version of the sixpence had a coat of arms reverse reminiscent of some of the earlier gold coins, and fear that unscrupulous persons might pass off gold-plated sixpences as half-sovereigns led to its speedy withdrawal and replacement by coins with the value inscribed in a wreath.

One of Britain's periodic and half-hearted steps in the direction of decimalisation was the double florin, introduced as part of the Jubilee series. Known popularly as a Barnard's Grief,



because barnards (and others) frequently mistook it for a five-shilling piece instead of a four-shilling one and gave too much change, it was taken out of circulation after only four years.

The Jubilee designs were retained for the coins issued up to 1892 and then superseded by the more dignified Veiled Head designs. Specimen sets of the 1887 coins are still reasonably plentiful, since many were laid aside as souvenirs at the time, but proof sets are elusive and now rare about £2,500-£3,000.

The use of crown-sized coins as commemorative pieces was well established by the 1930s. For the silver Jubilee of King George V, Percy Metcalfe designed a vignette of St. George and the Dragon in the "contemporary" idiom, much less successful than the Distracted version, for the crown struck for general circulation in 500 silver. Apart from the normal version, there were specially struck specimens, proofs with raised edges in 500 silver and a handful of proofs in sterling (.925) silver. The proofs in low-grade silver are currently worth about £120, but the sterling proofs would now be in excess of £1,000.

Canada produced a silver dollar with an Indian canoe reverse and a Latin inscription on the obverse to signify 25 years of the king's reign. The rarest of the normally issued coins, however, was the crown released by New Zealand. The reverse design showed a Maori chief with Captain William Hobson, negotiating the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. At the time of the Jubilee New Zealand was in the grip of a depression and only about 500 of these handsome coins got into circulation; with the upsurge of

interest in New Zealand coins they have more than doubled their value in the past two years alone and are now worth around £700.

Jubilees have also been the subject of numerous medals, both official and private. More than 30 medals and medallions greeted the Golden Jubilee of George III, but about four times that number marked the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887. Though the Diamond Jubilee produced a greater flood of souvenirs in general, there were only about 80 medals, indicating the decline of the medal as a commemorative item. By contrast, the Silver Jubilee of George V produced fewer than a dozen different medals. With the revival of interest in medal collecting over the past decade it is expected that the forthcoming Jubilee will result in a fine harvest of medallion mementoes.

The most elaborate series so far announced is a set of 25 ingots in sterling silver proof by John Pinches, featuring important landmarks in the Queen's reign, with emphasis on the pageantry and ceremonial. Metalinports' crown-sized medals has a 24 carat profile of the Queen based to a sterling silver base, with the imperious crown on the reverse. The Birmingham Mint has begun the issue of a series of 9 silver medals, portraying each of the Queen's regnant—though the inclusion of the Maid of Norway (who died on her way to Scotland in 1290) and Lady Jane Grey, the "Nine Days Queen," seems to be stretching things a bit far. The final medal, portraying Queen Elizabeth II, will be issued to coincide with the Jubilee itself.

JAMES MACKAY

Whisky

NEVER BEFORE in peace time has the Scotch whisky industry seen such a slump of output. The statistics speak for themselves. Last year the distilleries produced 17 per cent. less new whisky than in 1974. In the first quarter of this year production fell 17 per cent. below the January-March period of 1975.

This severe drop has been accompanied by suggestions that in the 1990s there might be a shortage of Scotch, one of the U.K.'s biggest and most consistent export earners.

You would have to travel a long way, even in Scotland, to find someone else to agree with that exceedingly gloomy forecast. But any suggestion that the Scotch whisky industry's ability to earn growing chunks of foreign cash might be impaired must be taken seriously. To put things into perspective, last year Scotch exports were worth the equivalent of £336m, 12 per cent. higher than in 1974. Unlike the case of many other exported products, the import element was comparatively small, about 10 per cent. So the industry's net contribution to the balance of payments was roughly £330m.

Warnings of a possible shortage of Scotch have been rumbling around for some time. Mr. Raymond Ashton, a lecturer at the London Graduate School of Business Studies in a paper prepared for Tomatin Distillers, has concluded that Scotland for some time has not been producing enough whisky and that it might have to ration Scotch in the early 1980s. Mr. Ashton insisted, however, that the shortages would be of malt whisky—which makes up about 40 per cent. of the content of the average bottle of blended Scotch.

Several malts are used to produce the flavour of the blender of any brand of Scotch is looking for. The rest of the blend is made up of grain whisky which has a more neutral flavour. Production of grain whisky is reasonably flexible because the distilleries use a continuous process. Total capacity at Scotland's 14 grain distilleries is around 125m. gallons and the largest can produce 16m. gallons a year.

Malt whisky is made on a small scale by a batch process. Only 30 of Scotland's 115 malt whisky distilleries are believed

to produce more than 1m. gallons a year each. The largest, the Tomatin distillery, has a capacity of 4.5m. gallons a year. So it is easy to understand why in the past any cut-backs in production have usually been on the grain side. But in the current situation, malt has been equally hard hit. Last year output of malt fell 16.6 per cent. below the 1974 level while the set back for grain was one of 17.5 per cent. The first quarter of 1976 continued this pattern with a 17 per cent. fall for malt and while grain production was down 17.5 per cent. The industry is therefore cutting back on the really vital constituent of Scotch whisky—the malt—and, because the

Scotch production is falling. Ken Gooding reports

whisky must be an average of four to five years old before it is blended and put into bottle, there can be no question of simply stepping up production in future years to cope with any supply problems which might occur then.

But by no means everyone in the industry supports the theory that Scotch will be in short supply during the 1980s. There are two other strongly-held views: 1—That the cut back of production simply shows that the industry has revised its view about future world-wide growth and no longer expects it to achieve anything like the 8.5 per cent. a year improvement seen since the mid-1950s; 2—That the industry has built up excessive stocks and the current period of rapid inflation and high costs of money represents a good time to trim off some of the "fat."

Supporters of these two ideas dismiss talk of shortages as "simply politics." To be sure, Mr. Bergius, when suggesting there might be problems of supply, blamed the position on

"the ineptitude and greed of successive Governments." He accused governments of "starving our industry of the cash which it needs in order to lay down stocks for the future." This was why, he insisted, there had been short-term working at some distilleries, redundancies at others. "This is a grave matter for Scotland and for the 24,000 people who work in the industry, who see their whole future in jeopardy."

The point at issue, and one which Mr. Bergius was hammering very hard indeed, is that there is no period of credit for the payment of duty on Scotch when it is withdrawn from bond. The industry estimates that the Government has at least £400m. of companies' cash tied up in this way—cash which could otherwise be used to finance stocks and to promote Scotch overseas.

The Scotch producers have been trying to persuade the Government to switch to the Common Market system which would, in effect, give them six weeks' credit before payment of duty fell due. This roughly matches the time it takes their customers to pay up and for the duty to come back. That campaign continues and suggestions that the industry cannot afford to lay down the stocks it needs for the future must certainly grab the Government's attention.

What of the second theory, that world sales are slowing down and that the industry will not need so much whisky in future. Recently there was independent support for this idea when Mr. J. W. Pym Cornish of Research Services (International) produced a paper on "World Demand for Scotch Whisky to 1980" for Fielding Newton-Smith, the stockbrokers. He pointed out that world consumption of Scotch is expected to increase by more than 8 per cent. in 1978 and next year, but then by rather less than 7 per cent. up to 1980. The longer-term outlook was that "the rate of growth will decline further after the end of this decade."

Future demand for Scotch is very much bound up with drinking trends in the U.S., by far the largest market in the world for the product and which takes around 40 per cent. of all Scotch sold, and in Britain, the second-largest market. In Britain it is generally acknowledged that while a Labour Government is



Glenngoyne Distillery

in power it will raise the duty on Scotch regularly so as to keep the price in line with the rate of overall inflation. All the evidence shows that regular duty increases of this type have a deadening effect on demand. So the prospect is for "no growth" until 1980 at least.

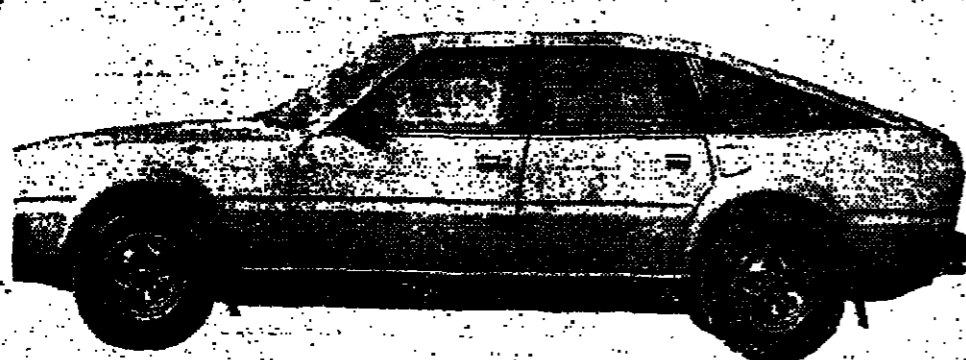
An authoritative view of what might happen in the U.S. was given by Mr. Robert Shoniker of the Canadian consultancy group, R. G. Shoniker Associates, at a recent annual meeting of the Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America. He forecast that the best Scotch could hope for would be a 3 per cent. annual growth rate until 1980. This would increase the market share of Scotch in the total U.S. spirits market from 13.3 to 14 per cent.

That might not seem so bad. But, with the U.K. also in bad shape, the smaller markets will have to do magnificently if the established annual rate of whisky sales growth for Scotch thinks it will need. For the product and which takes around 40 per cent. of all Scotch sold, and in Britain, the second-largest market. In Britain it is generally acknowledged that while a Labour Government is

the past—is the sup success from Distiller party, a group which t and markets more than all the Scotch whisky around the world. Distill always insisted that i casters can see no sh shortage in the 1980s o other time. The group's to cut production of ne was explained thus by t man, Sir Alex Mc "Fortunately, in produc existing stocks of n whiskies we had in t made allowances for a of contingencies which, present judgment, are i to emerge, and thus n tion need currently be headed as regards the ability of our major t

That probably near But, with the U.K. also in bad Distillers, perhaps have to do magnificently if the duction side, put by established annual rate of whisky in the past than world sales growth for Scotch thinks it will need. For the product and which takes around 40 per cent. of all Scotch sold, and in Britain, the second-largest market. In Britain it is generally acknowledged that while a Labour Government is

ice of
ter



head of the pack

TUART MARSHALL

EW ROVER 3500 is the then becomes a basement, in-
ing to have come from creasing space by around 20 per
cent. The rear seat folds down,
no time. Everything is giving the 3500 the carrying
its favour—good looks, capacity of a medium-sized
estate.

Its engine is the familiar V8,
though now fitted with elec-
tronic ignition and modified to
produce more power (155 horse-
power at 5,250 r.p.m., a 10 per
cent increase) without any loss
of economy. With the new five-
speed manual gearbox the 3500
does a remarkable 28 m.p.h. per
1,000 r.p.m. in top, which makes
for extraordinarily relaxed
motorway cruising. At 70 m.p.h.
it feels as though it is ticking
over, and the Rover is hardly
any noisier mechanically at 110
m.p.h., though wind roar was a
problem on one of the pre-
production cars I drove at this
kind of speed.

Driven with a light foot, petrol
consumption of close to 27 mpg
is possible with the 3500
manual. The automatic is lower
geared and a bit thirstier, but
will return around 20-24 mpg on
a journey. All of which is
remarkably good for a 34-litre
five-seater and is a tribute to
the low aerodynamic drag of the
body.

The suspension is much
simpler than the old Rover
3500's. At the front there are
combined spring and shock-
struts (Maxi) and at the rear,
a coil spring non-independent
axle. A pneumatic device, bor-
rowed from the Range-Rover,
maintains a constant ride height
despite variation in load. The
new 3500 rides evenly over most
kinds of road; only on really
rough ones are you aware that
it has a solid back axle. It
handles beautifully, feeling
well balanced and obedient
and responding instantly to
small steering movements. The
power steering layout is prob-
ably Leyland's best yet, though
the wheel itself is a disappoint-
ment: a cross between the one

of its obvious competi-
tors—the BMWs,
the V6 Peugeots,
the V6 Volvos,
the V6 Opels, the
large a share of the ex-
market. But it will also
be a real alternative to the
4.2 Jaguars and the
3500 could never do
it had a miserable little
nd was strictly a four-

new 3500 was designed
same team, led by Ley-
sting director David
who took Rover out of
ired bank manager class
rs ago with the 2000. It
nned from the start as a
r only two years later
at dull but worthy lump
stain Maxi) and offers
of the advantages of an
ar without even remotely
ding one.
ite its very low build,
s ample headroom inside
s easy to get in and out
the front seats provide
rough ones are you aware
it has a solid back axle. It
handles beautifully, feeling
well balanced and obedient
and responding instantly to
small steering movements. The
power steering layout is prob-
ably Leyland's best yet, though
the wheel itself is a disappoint-
ment: a cross between the one

Sport

John Barrett at Wimbledon

SURVIVING THE torrid heat on
a packed Centre Court and
resisting the determined, though
strangely inhibited, challenge of
her opponent 21-year-old Chris
Evert, added a second Wimble-
don title to her 1974 success. In
a tense and fluctuating final her
nerve held firm in the final
stages as she recorded a 6-3
4-6 8-6 victory over the 1971
champion, Evonne Cawley of
Australia.

Before the day began Mrs.
Cawley, who had arrived in the
final without dropping a set and
with new-found confidence born,
she said, of a happy marriage
and a pressure-free practice
against her husband Roger,
seemed set to add to her two
recent victories against Miss
Evert. The second of these, a
convincing one in the Virginia
Slims final in Los Angeles in
April, suggested that she had
overcome the sense of inferiority
which all players tend to feel
against the most consistent
player of the decade.

But a Cawley double-fault to
lose the second game of the
match raised the first question
mark. Even an immediate break
back failed to erase the doubt,
because it was Miss Evert's
range-finding errors rather than
Cawley winners that brought
them level.

When Mrs. Cawley lost her
serve again in the sixth game
that included another double-
fault and an attempted back-
hand pass that flew wide, the
doubts were reinforced. Come
was the carefree mood that had

demolished as good a player as
Virginia Wade in the semi-final
for the loss of only three games;
nowhere to be seen were the
early-hill, approaches and
majestic volleys that had
brought her to the final in these
championships in six winning
matches that cost her only 28
games. It was no surprise then,
when the first set went to Evert
6-3.

"I felt to-day that both of us
were very tentative," explained
Mrs. Cawley. "It was a matter
of who was going to get more
back in court, and who would
get tired first."

Tennis

As the match wore on with
long exchanges from the base-
line and Miss Evert darting
forward on important points to
demonstrate her improved
volleying ability and a nice
sense of placement on the
smash, a two-set win seemed
likely.

But suddenly Miss Evert fal-
tered and could only watch
helplessly as a cross-court fore-
hand from Mrs. Cawley wrested
the initiative from her. But the
4-3 lead was immediately
wiped out as Miss Evert won
four successive points, one of
them another double-fault, from
the Australian, her fourth in the
match. Three games later and
against the run of play Mrs.
Cawley suddenly broke the

Evert serve again at the second
chance, to draw level 6-4.
For two games we saw the
sort of play from the Australian
that all the experts believed was
now her normal form. Surging
networks behind brisk and deep
approaches, and crunching her
volleys into the gaps she swept
to 3-0 and we began to wonder,
if, at last, the tension of the
occasion had been forgotten.
But, no. An immediate loss of
serve brought Mrs. Cawley down
from the clouds where her flow-
ing skills had so briefly taken
her. The inhibitions returned,
and, at this level, only one
result seemed possible.

Twice she recovered from
service breaks against her to
come back from 3-2 to 3-3
and from 4-5 to 5-5. In this
last game, and again in the next
as she went ahead 6-5, Aus-
tralian skill almost took wing
again. But the accuracy and per-
sistence of the Evert fire-power
from mid-court kept her
grounded, so that another lost
serve for 6-7 looked very much
like the beginning of the end.
And so it was. A forehand re-
turn from a good Evert serve
fell too long and, brought
match point.

As Mrs. Cawley, instinctively
now, sought an attacking posi-
tion at the net an Evert lob
left her stranded and ended her
dreams of a second title. They
had been on court for two hours
two minutes, and for only about
ten of those minutes did Mrs.
Cawley do herself true justice.

In one of Wimbledon's best
matches the Mexican-American
pair, Raul Ramirez and Brian
Gottfried, the No. 1 seeds, won



Victorious Chris Evert

the men's doubles by beating
the Australians, Ross Case and
Geoff Masters, in five thrilling
sets, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-7, 5-7.
However, for sheer excite-
ment, the first-round victory of
Gottfried and Ramirez against
the five-times former champions
John Newcombe and Tony
Roche, also in five sets, could
not have been equalled.

In view of Britain's Davis Cup
match against France at Devon-
shire Park, Eastbourne, next
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
it was heartening that Roger
Taylor should have reached the
Men's Plate final with a 7-5,
6-4 victory over the tall
Australian, Dick Crealy.

Golf

AND SO WE finally reach the
moment we have all been wait-
ing for, the Open Championship
at Royal Birkdale, which is
likely to be, despite claims to
the contrary from across the
water, quite the best golf show
ever seen. I say show advisedly,
because the U.S. Masters tourna-
ment at Augusta National Golf
Club, with the advantages of its
constantly improved permanent
home and a limited invitational
field, is perennially as perfectly
organised as a golfing event can
be.

But the Royal and Ancient
Golf Club of St. Andrews, and
secretary Keith Mackenzie in
particular, have and I must say,
along their wives, who did a
little shopping while their
husbands played a
business in recent years. Royal
Birkdale in 1976 will be a very
chance of yesterday somewhere
different proposition than it was

in 1954, when I first attended
the Open Championship as a
junior scribe for a long defunct
daily newspaper published in
Manchester.

In those too distant days the
Open was very much like an
old boys' reunion, in that a
horde of club professionals
would pay their then negligible
entry fee, mostly without much
hope of qualifying on Monday
and Tuesday for the champion-
ship proper, with its demanding
last 36 holes played on Friday.

The important thing was that
their competitors' badges
enabled them to speculate all
week, whether they had failed
to make the grade by one shot
or 30. No one in the compar-
atively small crowds was any the
wiser. The old boys brought
along their wives, who did a
little shopping while their
husbands played a
business in recent years. Royal
Birkdale in 1976 will be a very
chance of yesterday somewhere
different proposition than it was

a little serious play in the after-
noon. The few superstars, like
Peter Thomson was to become,
were not outraged because
Southport could not offer too
many private bathrooms, pre-
cious little central heating, and
all air conditioning.

It was my pleasant job then to
write a little on the best per-
formances recorded by the
North of England professionals,
a task which became very un-
demanding after Tuesday. How
different it will be this weekend
when no fewer than five courses
in the area, Formby, Heskest-
Hills, Southport and Ainsdale
and West Lancashire, will be
used to whittle down the field
from over 700 from 30 countries
to a maximum 155 to start in
the championship proper. Only
91 of those will have qualified.
Times have changed.

In 1965, when Peter Thomson
won the last of his five Opens,
also at Royal Birkdale, 371
golfers tried to qualify at Hill-

side and Southport and Ains-
dale. It was the last year in
which 36 holes were played on
Friday, and I well remember
drinking champagne out of a
single toothmug in Thomson's
tiny hotel room that evening,
sharing that honour with Guy
Wolstenholme and Mike Wol-
veridge, two British golfers who
have since become the cham-
pion's business partners in
Australia and New Zealand.

That was the year we regret-
ably saw the last of "Champ-
agne" Tony Lema, who made
a noble defence of his title,
finishing tied for fifth, only to
be killed in an aeroplane crash
the following summer. It was
the first and last we saw of
Walter Danecki, a post office
sorter from Milwaukee; who got
through the R. & A. net by
posing as a professional and
grabbed the headlines by
scoring 108 and 113 at Hillside
for an 81-over-par total of 221,
83 strokes behind the leading
qualifier.



Sam Torrance

to be broken easily, particu-
larly if the weather is as good
as promised.

The perfect climax to the
1976 Open would be the
emergence of a British or Irish
champion, a prospect that has
been enhanced recently in the
minds of those whose faith and
optimism is so touchingly endur-
ing in the face of harsh reality.
But the resurgence of the home-
bred players to win nine of the
last 12 tournaments in Britain
and Europe is most impressive.

On paper we have the best
chance of success since Tony
Jacklin's triumph in 1969. But
let us not forget the fact that
Irishmen John O'Leary and
Eamonn Darcy, Scotsman Sam
Torrance, Darcy's partner
Christy O'Connor Junior, Neil
Coles, Eddie Pollard, Tommy
Horton and to a lesser extent
Tony Jacklin are neither facing
nor conquering a world class
opposition week by week. Only
by doing so did Jacklin attain
the required standard to
triumph as he did in 1969 and
1970.

BEN WRIGHT

Olympics and Henley, Page 18

In 1963 130 players—instead
of 120 in 1964 and before—
divided a mere £10,000 against
the £75,000 jackpot this year.
In 1971, when Leo Trevino won
at Royal Birkdale, three courses
were used to accommodate 528
qualifiers, and the number
actually to play in the cham-
pionship was again increased,
to 150, as was the prize money,
to £45,000.

This year the greatest golf
show on earth promises to break
all records, both in attendance
—not the least because the
R. & A. realised long ago the
need for many grandstands to
allow static spectators—and in
everything else. The attendance
record of 92,796 at Royal
Lytham in 1974 seems certain

Racing

THE FRENCH, who have
already won our Derby, Oaks
and 1,000 Guineas this season,
look all set to land to-day's Joe
Corral-supported Eclipse Stakes
(2.55) at Sandown through
either Trepan or Kasteel.

Both these top class and
handsome bays are at
their peak, and it is hard to
see the home-trained contingent
of seven headed by the
favourite, Wollow, holding
them.
Kasteel, who carries the confi-
dence of the majority of French-
men with views on the outcome,
has put up fine performances
in both his races since an un-
placed run on his seasonal
debut in the Prix d'Harcourt.
Beaten a short head by one
of France's leading fillies, Infra-
Green, in the £44,000 Prix Ganay
on May 2 in which he would
have come out on top had he not
hung under pressure, Kasteel
followed up by comfortably de-
feating the Lockinge Stakes
winner, El Rastro, in the Prix
Dollar at the end of the month.
Trepan, who has graduated
from second rate company at
the start of the season, first
showed himself to be a high
lengths winner of the Cheshire
class animal in the making Oaks
before being far from
when landing a Tiercé handicap
at Longchamp in fluent style.
In his last race, the Prince
of Wales Stakes at the Royal
meeting, Francois Boutin's
powerfully-made colt showed
that there can be few, if any,
better mile and-a-quarter horses
in Europe when knocking three
seconds off Ascot's course
record for the distance.
I expect a reproduction of
that form to give Trepan (in
whom traces of caffeine were
found after his Prince of

Wales triumph) the edge over
Kasteel. Anne's Pretender,
beaten two-and-a-half lengths
by Trepan at Ascot, may fill
third place ahead of Relkino
and Wollow.

In the day's other major
event, the £10,000 Lancashire
Oaks at Haydock, I hope to see
that great trainer of fillies,
Harry Wragg, score with

- SANDOWN
1.45—Beethoven
2.15—Wong Way Girl
2.55—Trepan*
3.30—Sea Boat
4.00—Lucky Shot
4.30—Mossberry***
BATH
3.00—My Raff
3.30—Local Knowledge**
4.00—Bremo
5.00—Blue with Cold
SEVERLEY
2.30—Walk Around
4.00—Dandy Scott
4.30—Fine Special
HAYDOCK
2.45—Durtal
3.15—Chas Sawyer
3.45—Vishvamitra
4.15—African Dancer

African Dancer. This game
Nijinsky filly ran out a ten-
lengths winner of the Cheshire
class animal in the making Oaks
before being far from
when landing a Tiercé handicap
at Longchamp in fluent style.
In his last race, the Prince
of Wales Stakes at the Royal
meeting, Francois Boutin's
powerfully-made colt showed
that there can be few, if any,
better mile and-a-quarter horses
in Europe when knocking three
seconds off Ascot's course
record for the distance.
I expect a reproduction of
that form to give Trepan (in
whom traces of caffeine were
found after his Prince of

DOMINIC WIGAN

OTOR CARS

RENAULT LTD.
Hammersmith Branch
OFFER FOR SALE
AULT 30 TS—metallic beige,
trim, Radio/Stereo
Cassette. £3,995
01-748 4609 or 01-741 1841
Representatives for the City of
Sales and services under one
roof from Gates Ltd., Vauxhall
Tel. 01-735 9552.

INNESS
PORTUNITIES
ARE RECOMMENDED TO
APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL
ADVISE ENTERING INTO
COMMITMENTS
AVE INVESTIGATIONS with dis-
crepancies and discrepancies.
032282

URMET
RESTAURANT on Old Road
222. Open every day for lunch
and dinner. Reservations. Tel. 01-748 4609
Tel. 01-748 4609

COMPANY NOTICES

THE SCOTTISH
AGRICULTURAL SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
14% DEBENTURE STOCK, 1993
Notice is hereby given that the
Registers of the Corporation's above-
mentioned Debenture Stock, will be
Closed for Transfer and Registration
from 17th to 30th July 1976, both
days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
H. J. McTear,
Secretary.
48, Palmerston Place,
Edinburgh, EH12 5BN.
3rd July, 1976.

PERSONAL

VISITING Gynaecologist? Stay nearby 24
hours. Tel. 01-748 4609
YOUNG INTERPRETER (25+) needs prac-
tice. Tel. 01-748 4609
NURSING HOME full 24-hour SRN 24hr.
140-275 a.m. Dining and TV rooms.
Crystal Palace area 01-778 7145.

THE SPRINGS
at WALLINGFORD OXON
For Sale as a Fully Licensed Going Concern
NO BARS TWO RESTAURANTS
LOUNGES
EXCELLENT LETTING SUITES
5 ACRES
Immaculately furnished and equipped
FREEHOLD AND CONTENTS
OFFERS INVITED
(00485/AFD)

Knight Frank & Rutley
20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH
Telephone 01-629 8171 Telex 265384

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	Single	Per Line Column cm
Industrial & Business Premises	3.50	11.00
Businesses for Sale/Wanted	3.50	11.00
Identical Property	2.50	7.00
Comments	3.50	11.00
Business & Investment Opportunities	4.00	13.00
Production Loans, Plant & Machinery	3.00	10.00
Creation, Motors, Contracts & Orders, Personal, Gardening, Tel. & Travel	2.75	8.00
of Companies		6.00

For further details write to:
Classified Advertisement Manager
Financial Times, 16 Cannon Street, EC4P 4BY

INVITATION TO TENDER

THE POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA invites Tenderers, who will be limited to nationals of member countries of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and Switzerland only, for

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPANSION PROJECT

The project comprises the following four sub-projects:

- Sub-project A: Installation on turn-key basis of new automatic telephone exchanges which comprise one trunk exchange with manual switchboards, four local exchanges equipped with 16,000 lines in total in multi-exchange areas, 5 rural exchanges equipped with 1,500 lines in total together with manual switchboards, and power equipment including standby engine generators.
- Sub-project B: Installation on turn-key basis of one new telex exchange equipped with 50 lines.
- Sub-project C: Installation on turn-key basis of two new microwave radio links and two new UHF radio links which comprise 10 microwave radio stations, 7 UHF radio stations, carrier terminal equipped with 860 channels and aerial facilities required.
- Sub-project D: Procurement of external plant materials,
 - Item A: 729 Km of various underground cables and terminating cables, 118 sets of cross connecting cabinets, 1,810 sets of steel poles with distributing points, 1,685 Km of drop wire and other materials.
 - Item B: 8 sets of gas pressurization facilities.
 - Item C: 7,245 sets of cable chambers covers, 4,750 pieces of steel pipe (100/50 mm, 6m), and various hardware for cable chamber.
 - Item D: 250 Km of internal wire.
 - Item E: 152,000 pieces of rigid PVC pipe (100/75 mm, 6 m).
 - Item F: 170 sets of teleprinter.
 - Item G: 11,000 sets of telephone instruments.

Prospective tenderers may obtain copies of the specifications against payment of two-hundred U.S. dollars (\$200), per complete copy, daily between 09.00 hrs and 16.00 hrs GMT from 8th July 1976 to 30th July 1976 at the address given below. For Ghanaian tenderers, only, the charge per complete copy shall be two hundred and thirty Cedis (C230).


WORLD BANK PROJECT OFFICE (ROOM 312 3rd FLOOR)
THE POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION BUILDING
ACCRA NORTH, ACCRA, GHANA

The closing date of submission of tenders will be at 10.00 a.m. Ghana time on 1st November 1976.

DIRECTOR GENERAL
THE POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**Henry Spencer
& Sons**

**1855
1840**



K. Matania. A Gift for Caesar. To be sold on 9th July.

FORTHCOMING SALES **RETFORD SALEROOMS**

Wednesday, 7th July
VICTORIAN AND LATER FURNITURE

Thursday, 8th July
POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

Friday, 9th July
OIL PAINTINGS AND WATERCOLOURS

Wednesday, 21st July
GEORGIAN AND LATER FURNITURE

Thursday, 22nd July
SILVER AND JEWELS

Friday, 23rd July
COINS AND MEDALS

All catalogues 55p (each) by post. (Applications must be prepaid.)

We shall be at the Golden Lion Hotel, Northallerton, on July 6th and the Grange Park Hotel, Willeby, Hull, on July 15th between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to give free advice and valuations on antiques and works of art.

HENRY SPENCER & SONS
The Fine Art Auctioneers of the North

20 THE SQUARE, RETFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE DN22 6DJ

- Telephone Retford (STD 0777) 2531 (10 lines)

Member of The Society of Fine Art Auctioneers
Yorkshire Consultant, Oliver Worsley, Bolton Hall,
Wilberforce, York

BY RONALD CRICHTON

Every year about Easter there arrives from Switzerland a slim, pale, but beautifully proportioned young man about the age of the June Festival in Zurich—a month of opera, concerts, theatre and exhibitions in a city exceptionally well equipped for housing the arts. Guest ensembles apart (this year's visitors include the New Philharmonia Chorus and Orchestra, and the Royal Ballet), the Zurich Festival is to a considerable degree an extension for summer visitors of the normal season's activities. Musically the choice as a rule is sound, rather little exciting, but not rationally little modern music for a city justifiably proud of its wealth of modern art, and less Swiss music than can be found slyly tucked away in the star-studded programmes of the rival affair at Lucerne.

The reputation of the Zurich Opera has not in recent years been especially brilliant. Memories of the great vocalists of the one stifling evening in the 50's have kept me away until now. But the recent appointment as Intendant of Claus Helmut Dresch from Cologne implied a fresh start, and the opportunity of seeing, on three consecutive evenings, a new production by Götz Friedrich of *Eugene Onegin* followed by recent ones of the *Barber of Seville* and *Pelléas et Mélisande*, was hard to resist.

The Zurich Opera's subvention is largely municipal, but it is not so large, with a modest contribution from communities near Zurich. Curiously enough private or industrial support, for a city where money does not appear to be in short supply, is said to be negligible. The auditorium is Mozart-sized, and the stage is old wood dried by heating, with an atmosphere that with, I hope,

survive possible restoration. Something on the other hand might well be done about the uneven effect of voices from different parts of the stage—sometimes weak, sometimes, from the front, disconcertingly heavy.

The *Onegin* by Covent Garden's new director of productions (the appointment has obviously enhanced Covent Garden's already high standing abroad) proves that, in the more intimate kind of opera, he has no need of the gigantic apparatus deployed in the Ring. The *Onegin* sets by the artist Tom Busington are simple, elegantly and very well carried out (the technical level of these performances, and that includes the stage management, was higher than we can now assume in London opera houses).

Only the last set, with mustin drapes over the Petersburg ballroom, has a slight miscalculation. Friedrich's approach to the operatically unconventional nature of Chalkovsky's "lyric scenes"—their unconventionality maybe more worrying to the categorical German mind than to ours—was with the help of carefully chosen music-looking cast, he has sided their nature to striking effect.

The four young people whose fates are disastrously entangled are shown at odds with a changing world which they are neither antipathetic to nor able to deal with. Social levels are not firmly set, and not crudely in view. The young couple, servile to Mme. Larina, but they are allowed to look happy (no doubt I missed some significance in their slithering little dance). The gradual boiling up of the estrangement between Larina and Onegin is not destructively ruining their friendship, was masterly—what makes

Friedrich a producer of the front rank, is not his capacity for analysis so much as his gift for fixing the essence of scene or situation by expressive and meaningful placing and handling of the principal characters. In the Petersburg ball scene, determined to show Onegin's isolation from the world round him, he overstates his case by ballietising the ball guests as if it were *The Tales of Hoffmann*. The device of a couple lighting candles and suddenly freezing to emphasise an important point of colloquy is used too often. Other things, like Onegin's literal prostration at Tatiana's feet during their final interview, work remarkably well.

The sisters, Tatiana and Olga, are Marilyn Zschau and Hanna Schwarz. Neither of them is a particularly good singer, but both give intelligent, committed, touching, performances. Miss Zschau's transformation from the *belie lade* of the country estate to a reigning beauty in Petersburg is most convincingly achieved—one realises the loss as well as the gain. The young couple, Onegin and Tatiana, are Brendel's Eugene and Larina. Brendel's Onegin is not a local Byron but a callow young buck who makes his friends pay dearly for his spleen. The killing of Lensky provokes sudden maturity and awareness both of isolation and of dependence. Mr. Brendel and Rudiger Wohlers (Masha) changed their singing so abruptly from delicacy to coarseness that one is inclined to blame the theatre. This quiet way Mr. Wohlers opened the ensemble at the end of the Larina party and the softer parts of his aria were most taking. Marga Höfken, making (unbelievably) a goodly, attractive, and outside, a Wagnerian, a flower of



a fine comedian. The bouncy, bluesy figure of Bruno Peltzer was not for me, but his audience loved it. Under Nello Santi, ensemble between stage and pit was not always sure but the difference Alberigo Zedda's intensions had made to the sound of the music were unusually evident.

Peltzer had several good points, including the respectable career of "the score given by the orchestra under the theatre's production of the same kind of sets by Jan Schlipchak are neither markedly original nor particularly distinguished, but they have the rare virtue of making the action visually comprehensible. The orchestra, in a wooded garden, a fountain tower with a balcony, a cave, a castle vault, even a recognisable bed or two. With more, the Peter Beauvais, used no mime during the interludes. The cast included Edith Mathis, potentially, a very good Melisande. Even Olof Eliasson, an intelligent tenor (and notable the Düsseldorf *Death in Venice*) whose voice is showing signs of Wagnerian exertions at the top; Werner Gruschel, an anxious, tetchy Arkel given to abrupt, violent changes of tone-colour. The vocalists, Roland Hermann, was inhibited by French language and style. Everyone (except, for most of the time, Miss Mathis) sang as though Debussey needed space to remember from classical norms of line and projection.

English visitors are Swissland this summer surprising when a hardy pay for wash-shirt. It's worth it manage. The old efficiency for making it a discreet glitter of Zur places which have set days, like Thun in the Oberland, where I a Swiss. Brahms had to this Friday. A major violin sonata difference between the is underlined by frictions from Matthew hanging in the hall. I would much hasn't changed much since his days. cars are reasonably a

BY ELIZABETH FORBES

"Songs of Five Nations" was the title Lorenz Griebeling had chosen for his recital on Thursday at the Wigmore Hall. Three songs by Respighi, representing Italy, particularly the operatic group, were rather coolly sung by the American soprano. "Acqua," a shimmering impressionistic setting contemporary with Debussy, was sung in Rome, responded well to this treatment, but one of the *Rispetti Toscani*, a gentle, but passionate love song of twelve minutes, was awkwardly interpreted. Miss Griebeling's pure tone, intelligent phrasing and obvious understanding of the lyrics were weakened by her emotional reserve.

In the German section, comprising songs by Wolf and Strauss, the stage was set for a triumph. Miss Griebeling brought a German more decisively to the fore than she had in the English songs. Her vocal dictation—though final consonants were still occasionally missing, in "Das Kohlerweib ist trunken," Wolf's setting of the jolly poem by Gottfried Keller about a strolling singer—was superb. Miss Griebeling showed that she could spit out the consonants to good effect. Richard Strauss's six Brenan songs require a singer of high technical and psychological. For the first five Miss Griebeling found ample tonal reserves and she turned the structure of "Ich hab'—Amor"—very neatly. But the final song, "Lied der Frauen, the plaiant of women whose men have gone off to war, required a more powerful response.

The Swiss entry, by Frank Martin, was *Orey Himmelender, Orey Himmelender*, a group song of medieval German. "Unter der Linden," a most attractive song with text by Walthe Vogelweide, was most lively sung by Miss who invested the syllables of Martin's text with a lively gusto. The last, perfectly judged weight. Four songs of the At Joseph Cantelione, a French contribution, were sung by Miss Griebeling. "La Delaisse abandoned one) shaded in tone and phrased ended with so much of a sense of the playfully amusing in Miss Girl," energetic in Creek" and bashful Rocky Bush." The art of the songs from the chains were by which the helpful and fluent

SHAW—Black Mischief and N

SEAWAY — Black Mischief and White Lark. Peter Shaffer's entertaining couple the latter somewhat re-written but still not in the same league as the former. Opened Monday.

KING'S HEAD, Upper Street, — Alice in the Luxembourg Gardens. Disappointing French avant-garde bonbons. Opened Monday.

BUSH — Blood Sports. Five little plays by David Edgar trying to outdo the more successful class-dominated. Opened Tuesday.

ROYAL COURT UPSTAIRS — *Army and the Price of Cotton*. Late 19th-century triangle plot, by the winner of this year's George Orwell Award. Short on social and environmental issues. Emotional turn. Opened Wednesday.

NEW END, Hampstead—The *Tears of Petra* won Kant. Under notice by trendy fashion models, about a sad lesbian relationship, with a girl and some moments to Delphine Myrrig and Angela Pleasance at make the journey worth while. *Opened*—Wednesday.

OPEN SPACE—*Harmony in Blue*. Just another look at the arguments over the Hanratty case with no new waters to be won. *Opened*—Thursday.

HALF MOON, Alle Street, E.1.—*Breadshop*. Early Brecht for the first time here in a variable production by the Avon Theatre Company. Mass apt to repeat times may be at first. *Opened*—Thursday.

much older than his friend Oleguin of Sam Salminen. Gerd Albracht conducted.

Rossini's Barber was produced by Werner Saladin in a splendid opening-and-closing set by Max Röhlingberger. Its only fault the temptation afforded by the different levels for running about and the lack of control of the restrained treatment of the first act finale was immensely effective. The Rosina was Agnes Baltus, recently heard as Cherubino at Covent Garden—very pleasing. Her vocal line full of character, a conventional reading except for the suggestion of blazing temper. An excellent Bartolo from Zoltan Rejzelen, more familiar to us as the barber. The Figaro was intelligent Almaviva from Ugo Benelli, who has developed into

AN ALTERNATIVE

**AN ALTERNATIVE
INVESTMENT**

*For fully descriptive brochure
write to:—*

**URCH HARRIS & CO. LTD.
(F.T.)**

**7, Richmond Hill Avenue,
Bristol BS8 1BQ.**

Telephone: 0272 39267/8/9

BRUSHMEN OF THE BUSH
An exhibition of oil paintings by
Australian Artists.
Presented by the New South Wales
Government in association with Qantas.
New South Wales House, 66, Strand,
London, W.C.2.
Weekdays 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Saturdays
9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m. Until July 15.
Admission Free. All paintings for sale.
An investment opportunity.

PRESTIGE
investment decor or collectors'
paintings at budget prices.
Choose from 1,000. Euston
Gallery, 126/130, Drummond
Street, London, N.W.1. 2 mins.
Warren Street/Euston.
Catalogue 36p.

LYNDHILL THEATRE. 437 6312
 Twice Weekly at 8:00 and 10:00
PAUL ROBESON presents
THE BROTH EXPERIENCE
 You Must See This Production
 An Entire French Production
 In the Original French
 Auditioner.
 "Takes to you the world" limits what is
 permissible on our stage. Evening N.
LYNDHILL'S 836 3028. Last perf.
 8:00 and 10:00
HELEN MIRREN, DAVE KING
MARTIN WALKER, JIM HARE
THEY "N" SHIRLS
"VIVID AND EXCITING." D. Tel.
LYNDHILL'S 836 3028
Musical. **SIDE BY SIDE** Wed.
OLIVE VEG. 928 5263. National Theatre
 8:00 and 10:00
Dr. J. M. Jones Mon. & Tue. Fri. next at 8:00
 and 10:00
Man Himself (acts) 5:00: Wed. & Thurs.
 7:30 (reel) and **Crossed** (acts)
 7:30 and 10:00
 performance. **Hold for sale**

BC 1 & 2 SHAFTESBUR
1861 Sen. Ports. All Sc

ACES High 1A WK. & Sun. 2.00.
G.O.S. 8.15. Late show Tonight 11.10.
ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN (AA).
Sun. 9.00. S.F. 8.15. 8.20. Late show
Tonight 11.15.

ARMAN, Curzon St., W.I. (499 3737)
The Simon Gray BUTLEY
(AA) Film at 2.30. 6.00. 8.50. Sun film
at 3.00. 5.45. 8.50. Fully air-conditioned

CASINO. Old Common Street. 437 5877.
THE DEVILS (C) at 4.45 & 8.50. LAST
EMPIRE (X) at 2.45 (not Sun.) 6.40.

RIPPER, Leicester Square. 437 1234.
The AQUILA All seats must be
booked at the box office or by post.
Late perf. Progs. daily 2.30. 5.30. 8.30.
Sun. show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Full

ROBIN AND MARIAN (July 2.35. 5.35. 8.35. 9.35)

[illegible]

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

GOOD ANTIQUE glass decanters are items which can still be bought at sensible prices, by exercising reasonable care, still used; they are particularly appropriate for summer entertaining, as somehow good glass always looks cool.

Originally, to decant meant to transfer liquid to another vessel by canting or tilting the container; but towards the end of the 17th century the word decanter came to be applied to what had previously been simply regarded as a superior


son" shape, c.1830, designed by Apsley Pellatt. It was of cylindrical form widening slightly from the base to the angular shoulders, and cut all over with bold, vertical flutes. A large single ring was positioned at the base of the neck, and the stopper, which was also fluted, expanded outward to the widest part of the finial in a hollow curve, so that it had the shape of a 'wide-mouthed trumpet, the top looking like a compressed cone. This type of stopper, introduced about 1820 was called a 'turnstopper'.

central band, faint Adam neo-classical in impressive as a set matching English c. 1820, with cut prism-cut shoulders pillar-cut rings and shaped stoppers, £295

Alan Tilman An Halkin Arcadia, Motoc SW1 occasionally & shapes. They have 4 feet, made like that so would not slide about in bad weather. (7 not unlike fine glass

type of bottle to serve liquor
at the table. Shapes vary
enormously, from the early
shaft-and-globe of around 1680
to the cruciform of 1740-1760,
fashioned like a Greek cross,
and the English decanters of the
Regency, with flat-cut
ribbutes, a pillar-cut neck ring
and a cut-bell stopper.

Decanters specially made for use at sea are an interesting and practical shape, and although fairly rare, can still be tracked-down. Designed with a broad base, to help them remain upright on a cabin table, they usually have three or four applied neck-rings to make them easier to grasp. After 1780 they were often called *Rodneys*, in tribute to the Admiral who won the Battle of Cape St. Vincent that year, capturing seven enemy ships out of 11. These decanters were presumably not always used at sea, as in 1793, the Sitwells at Remshaw, Derby-



which made a valuable

Christie's sale of Ex-Continental Glass-on July 13, includes quite a few ship-shapes. A rare tumbler, with engraved and fluted base, inscribed the names of Howe and Nelson, is expected to fetch £100-£150, and a 'Rodney' decanter, commemorated by its name, applied to any kind of drinking glass which was large in the other parts and dominated by the inscribed Trafalgar, a Nelson, Jan. 9, 1806.

There is a pair of decanters too, of conical form, four x plain mushroom with an estimate of £5 them. A pair from St Chippenham, Wilts property of the late Sir John Spicer, Bt, of 1848, at Christie's of last year.

A particularly large handsome mahogany decanter with flute cut glass, an exhibition which finished last week, although some of the items are still on display in this beautiful Georgian house, on the first floor.

well as in domestic articles as styles in architecture and furniture. Also interesting were a good but undecorated pair of Irish decanters about 1815, impressed in the base with the factory name, Cork Glass Company.

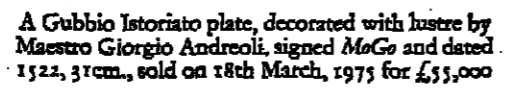
Students of glass aside amateur collectors (dealers) can Glass Circle, (annual tin £2.25 for London : £1.75 for country ones publication *The Glass House*).

An extensive collection of
agriculture glass can be found at
Thomas Goode and Co., the business
first established as a
"Chinaman" in 1827 at 15 Mill
Street, Ranelagh Square, before
the firm moved to 18 South
Audley Street, London, W.1, in
1832.

Useful reading too is the *Journal of the Georgian English Decanters* can be bought for around £35-£40. In the £70 bracket I particularly liked an elegant decanter c.1790; its tapered lines with cut broad and narrow flutes, and engraved

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

This plate, sold for a world record auction price for any piece of European pottery, came from the Collection of the late Sir Stephen L. Courtauld. It is painted with two scenes from the Sacrifice of Isaac. Sotheby's regularly hold sales of pottery and porcelain which include items of all values. Our experts in this



subject inspect property at
Bond Street between
9.30 am and 4.30 pm
on weekdays.

The annual subscription to all the catalogues and price lists for English pottery and porcelain is £9.50 and for Continental pottery and porcelain, which includes maiolica, £6.50. (U.K. prices only). For advice on buying and selling at auction, telephone or write to Jack Palmer.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Sotheby's

Call Sprint 48 anytime

[illegible]

TWO WEEKS ARE THE SAME AT THE SLIGHT. London. Unique Businessmen's Bar Club. Delightful Cabaret Sports 'er half hour. Attractive friendly girls. Gentive but discreet service. Open Monday-Saturday 8 p.m. until the early hours. 10171 div. at 8.00 p.m. SW1. Tel. 1071 div. at 8.00 p.m. 920 1648.

JUNE

by Lucia van der Post

taste becomes gummy.

England, who pride themselves on making pure ice-cream from

Undoubtedly some of those who purport to use only natural ingredients in their ices do use chemical stabilisers and though this doesn't necessarily matter seems a pity that it isn't compulsory to make this clear to people: know what they are eating.

Trying to track down this week, which ice-creams are made with the most natural ingredients, the answer is: the fashionable article wasn't easy and the results were in some ways depressing. London has a fairly good choice but outside London the very best manufacturers, people like New England and Borden, are not available in distribution. Berterelli are an exception and are available from Tesco, Sainsbury and other supermarkets with big enough storage.

In some areas there are local small manufacturers who provide genuine ice-creams made from what the public might say are well worth tracking down and supporting.

Secondly, most of the best of the ice-creams aren't available in large quantities so those of us who like to stock up on ice-cream on food markets can do so only

by buying in quantities of no more than 1 litre.

New England ice-creams were started by an American, Bill Blackburn, just over two years ago and he uses Devon cream, real vanilla, and, as the name suggests, vanilla beans, chocolate has Van Houten chocolate and so on. They taste absolutely authentic and are used by some of our best restaurants—Leiths, for instance. Vanilla ice-cream comes in 100g and 250g tins. On July 12 they'll be opening an ice-cream parlour in Harrods; the ice-cream will still be available from Harrods and good grocers.

Prices are not way out considering the quality of the ingredients. Vanilla ice-cream 66p, chocolate 66p, strawberry 66p, chocolate, coffee or peppermint is 66p.

Losely Park Farms make ice-creams which taste outstandingly fresh and flavoursome. They use milk, brown sugar, frozen fruit and cream. They have 10 different ice-creams and two sorbets of which perhaps the most exotic are the Acacia Honey and Stem Ginger and the Brazilian Mocha ice which has chocolate chips in it. They are sold at Harrods, Fortnum and Mason, Holland and Knight, and other good grocers and cost from 66p-80p for 1 litre.

Bericielli have been taken over by the Lyons group but have retained the identical manufacturing processes which means they use pure fruit, chocolate, natural vanilla, and so on. They offer other different flavours.

The 4-litre size prices vary from 66p for vanilla to 75p for praline. They also make 2 litre packs of vanilla (£1.78), strawberry (£2.13), chocolate (£1.99) and

coffee (£1.35).
 Dairy goods are the latest operation in England and consist of a chain of 14 shops selling their 32 flavours. They use milk, cream and sugar but were not forthcoming on the subject of stabilisers. They specialise in exotic flavours like Frosted punch and Star-flavoured berry—which is July-flavoured—whereas the others are more traditional. The prices seem exceedingly high and work out at £1.28 per about a litre although it is in fact sold by the scoop—3 scoops cost about 54p.

Marine Ices, of 8 Haverstock Hill, London, NW3, has, alas, gone over to vegetable fat for its fruit and nut flavours and the fruits, nuts and so on are genuine. Half-litre of vanilla is about 23p.

... ..



all service for those who want individual touch. If you send one or whatsoever you like to the lid of a small round ceramic box it stays there, more or less as you wish. To change your affection you'll need to send a black and white or a white and black ceramic box. The box varies according to the size of the lid. It can be 12 inches to 24 inches across and is available for the service at £3.00 and £4.00. Write to: Mr. J. H. Lawrence, at 8 England's Lane, London, London, W11.

YAT
ure Limited
ge Drive, Redhill, Surrey
0 203 34) 71190
tension are more precious to-day
by hand using the traditional
thrustacted individually by the
es, we design and make any-
wood or rare timbers.

COOLING DOWN

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a young child smiling broadly while holding a large ice cream cone. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like quality.

A black and white line drawing of a large, cylindrical container, likely a water tank or barrel. The container has a textured surface, possibly representing rivets or a woven material. It features a handle on the side and a lid on top. The drawing is simple and schematic, typical of a technical illustration.

In ing

In jug

A LARGE jug protected by three layers of insulation but that still manages to be light and strong is just the thing for keeping food or drink hot or cold. It holds a good amount, 2.9 litres and would be ideal for transporting milk, whether hot or cold. The cubes or diced food (chicken, corn, etc.) for picnics, boiling or journeys.

There is a clear chart printed on the jug's wrapper showing roughly how much heat and how much cold would be lost over 24 hours and this indicates clearly that it is better at serving cold than heat and that it is really very efficient.

It's very light and strong, made by Camping Gaz and costs £3.99 from Selfridges, Oxford Street, London, W1.

and spare bottle screw top
When you have emptied the g

and spare bottle screw top. When you have emptied the cylinder, (it should make between 80 and 100 slight fluid ounces bottles of soda water, depending on the pressure you use) you will need to replace it with a full one. These cost 99p and together with the cost of 1 litre concentrates (£1.38 for a one-litre bottle), are the recurring costs of the machine. The only other cost is the electricity for the steam, if you are planning a large party. It is a good idea to buy a spare cylinder - which costs £5.49.

One bottle of concentrates gives up to 46 measures, depending on how strong you like the flavour. Working out the precise cost of each drink is

one bottle of soda water, depending on the size of the bottle. For a 500 ml bottle, you will need to replace it with a full one. These cost 99p each, together with the cost of the concentrates (£138 for a one-litre bottle), are the recurring costs of Sodastream. Sodastream is a very strong team, if you are planning a large party, it is a good idea to buy a spare cylinder — which costs £5.49.

Each bottle of concentrates gives up to 46 measures, depending obviously on how strong you like the flavour. Working out the precise cost of each drink is a little difficult as the strength of the concentrate varies and the number of measures of eight fluid ounce bottles of soda from each cylinder but by averaging them out, I calculate that an eight ounce bottle of Sodastream is worth £0.12, leaving us with the original cost of the machine.

Sodastream has a formidable

cyander (it should make sense to use 80 and 100 eight fluid ounces bottles of soda water, depending on how profitably it is used). The cost of these 80 bottles will be £1.38. These cost 99p a bottle together with the cost of 1 of concentrates (£1.38 for a one-litre bottle), are the recurring costs involved in using a soda water machine. If it is a good idea to buy a spare cylinder — which costs £5.49.

One bottle of concentrate gives up to 46 measures, depending obviously on how strong you want it. To get a precise cost of each drink is a little difficult as the strength of the concentrate varies and does the number of eight fluid ounce bottles of soda from each litre of concentrate. However, to estimate, I calculate that an eight ounce bottle of SodaStream drink costs about 31p — disregarding the original cost of the machine.

SodaStream has a formidable list of flavours including Seaside, Italian Fruit, Watermelon, which is a bit like Tizer. Many soft drinks can be very fizzy so their range of lemonade flavours interested me particularly. These are sugar free and therefore suitable for diabetics. The flavours are: Seaside, lemon, lemonade, cola, bitter lemon and dry ginger in that range and there are only two calories per 8 oz bottle.

SodaStream is widely available from all Kenwood stockists which include major department stores as well as specialist health food and household appliances. Timor

cylinder (it should make between 80 and 100 eight fluid ounce bottles of soda water, depending on how prodigally it is used). The cost of a full one. These cost 89p a unit together with the cost of 11 concentrates (£1.38 for a one-litre bottle), are the recurring costs involved in using the SodaStream system, if you are planning to use it for a good idea by a spare cylinder - which costs £5.49.

One bottle of concentrates gives up to 46 measures, depending obviously on how strong you like the flavour. Working out the cost of a litre of soda water is a little difficult as the strength of the concentrate varies and it does the number of eight fluid ounce bottles of soda from each cylinder but by averaging this out, I calculate an average cost of 11p per litre. SodaStream retail costs about 31p - discharging the original cost of the machine.

SodaStream has a formidable list of flavours including Scotland's favourite called Iron Brew which is a bit like Tiger. The popular soft drinks are very convincing so that the temptation to indulge in carbonated flavours interested me particularly. These are sugar free and therefore suitable for diabetics as well as siltimers. The range is tonic, lemonade, cola, bitter lemon and the like, only the lemon and the orange only to calories per 8 oz bottle.

SodaStream is widely available from all Kenwood stockists which include major department stores as well as Boots stores throughout household departments. Timothies, Whites, Rubelows and Currys. The concentrates and spare cylinders are made by SodaStream of Peterborough and can

be bought from off-licences, Peter Dominie shops and major department stores.

Sparklets are well-known, of course, for their collection of soda syphons but about five years ago they introduced their mini-drinks which enable you to do much the same as the Soda-stream—make your own soft, but they are more competitive when it comes to things like tonic and dry ginger. Sparklets price is about 5p for 8 fluid ounces, whereas at Tesco 8½ oz bottles of tonic and dry ginger are selling for 91p each.

For those who prefer old-fashioned real soda water (that is, carbonated water with the

simplicity itself once demonstrated. A small Sparklet bulb (95p for 10 which makes 10 litres of soda water) is used to produce a siphon full of soda water. Concentrate is then added to the mix of Indian tonic water, bitter lemon, dry ginger ale, cola, orange or lemonade. A bottle of the concentrate makes up to 20 glasses (again depending

The drinks are much improved if really cold and Sparklets suggest that the best thing to do is to keep a jug of iced water in the fridge and use that for charging the syphon—rather than keeping the syphon itself in the fridge.

[illegible]

HOME NEWS

Airlines agree overbooking scheme

By Lorne Barling

PASSENGERS who are booked or confirmed on scheduled airline flights in the U.K. will be eligible for compensation if they cannot travel as a result of overbooking, the Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday.

British airlines have drawn up a voluntary scheme for compensating such passengers, in which foreign airlines may also participate. A similar arrangement has already been introduced in the U.S.

The authority said yesterday that it was not proceeding with a mandatory compensation scheme envisaged in a report published earlier this year. "To date, all but one very small British airline operating scheduled services has signed the agreement for a voluntary scheme and 12 foreign airlines have agreed to participate," the authority said.

£100 maximum
Compensation, however, will be provided only under certain conditions: passengers must have booked for or if required, have confirmed their booking in the U.K.

Compensation will not be paid if the airline has been able to get the passengers to their destination within two hours of the scheduled time of arrival (in the case of domestic flights) or four hours in other cases.

The amount of compensation will normally be equivalent to the value of the ticket for the flight on which the passenger is refused carriage, subject to a minimum of £10 and a maximum of £100.

It will be in addition to the payment of reasonable expenses, such as accommodation and meals, incurred while awaiting other transport.

The authority said that as an alternative to accepting compensation under the scheme, a passenger may pursue his rights at law which may include damages for proved financial loss.

Fear over domestic routes

By Our Correspondent in Glasgow

A WARNING was issued yesterday by British Caledonian Airways that it could not sustain its losses on domestic routes between London, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Mr. Adam Thomson, chairman and chief executive, said that if present competition with British Airways on both routes continued unchanged B-Cal would have to consider whether to continue services.

Mr. Thomson, who stressed this did not necessarily mean withdrawal from the routes, was speaking in Glasgow after receiving the first Scottish free enterprise award from Aims of Industry and Enterprise.

He said that while B-Cal expected to return substantial profits in the year to September, the London-Glasgow-Edinburgh services were likely to lose more than last year. Then the Glasgow route lost £800,000 and Edinburgh £250,000. Mr. Thomson said the routes had too much capacity, brought about mainly by BA's shuttle concept.

Lutine Bell to be rung

Business in the underwriting room at Lloyd's will be halted briefly at noon on Monday when the Lutine Bell will be rung twice to announce a message of congratulation to be sent to-morrow to President Ford by the chairman of Lloyd's, Mr. Havelock Hudson, to mark the anniversary of the bicentenary of the United States.

The City Council, which uses the school as a municipal art gallery, this week agreed to sell it for £650,000.

But what it has in architectural splendour, the building will lose in practical convenience. Mr. Havelock Hudson said that the building was built in 1825 and was not designed to be a school.

Board of Directors, Entente des Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP) 16, Boulevard des Italiens - 75009 PARIS

Shell and Esso see Benn over BP North Sea deal

BY RAY DAFTER, ENERGY CORRESPONDENT

SHELL and Esso have had more than enough of the North Sea deal, the Energy Secretary, Lord Carron, said yesterday, over the possibility of conceding State participation in their North Sea oil activities.

The companies were with Mr. Wedgwood Benn for about an hour yesterday, mainly discussing details of the deal now being concluded with British Petroleum. A number of conditions incorporated in BP's outline agreement, announced on Thursday, are relevant to the Shell and Esso negotiations.

Like BP, the two companies are concerned about the possibility of jeopardising their refinery and chemical operations by selling a large slice of their North Sea crude to the State-owned British National Oil Corporation.

Premium
Consequently, they will also be seeking either compensation in the form of a premium price for crude sold to BNO or some form of buy back arrangement as accepted by BP.

Mr. Peter Baxendale, a group managing director of Shell and chairman of Shell U.K. and Mr. Dick Reid, an executive vice-president with Esso Europe who has been involved in initial participation negotiations, were present at yesterday's talks.

Mr. Reid said that it was an act of "considerable courtesy" on the part of Mr. Wedgwood Benn that it had been called in to review the BP arrangements. "It was a courteous and pleasant meeting," he said.

Esso, which in the past has been openly opposed to participation, would not comment.

Under the BP deal, which is now being negotiated in detail, BNO will have an option to buy up to 51 per cent. of all BP oil

produced from the North Sea as from January 1. For the first two years, however, BP will buy back the oil at market price.

From 1979 to 1981 BP and BNO will sell each other oil, thus providing the oil company with the measure of feedstock security it had been seeking. Arrangements after 1981 have still to be negotiated.

The deal, which has far-reaching significance for BP, will inevitably lead to closer ties between the two organisations. BNO is to have a non-voting presence at the main meetings of BP's refining and marketing organisations.

Joint
The Government has a 48 per cent. direct stake in BP, quite apart from the 21 per cent. share acquired from Burmah and now held by the Bank of England.

Consequently it was expected in the oil industry that the BP participation deal would include a good deal of support for the fledgling BNO.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn has been urged to encourage BNO to undertake slow stream activities such as refining and chemicals manufacturing.

Mr. John Garrett, Labour MP for Norwich South, says in a letter to the Minister: "It seems to me to be the right time for creating these activities, possibly as joint ventures with other companies, based on southern gas fields."

Past energy policies had ignored the industrial needs of East Angles in the south. There should be a reappraisal of the contribution that gas could make to the region.

New warning is given of whisky shortage
BY KENNETH GOODING, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

ANOTHER warning that there are likely to be shortages of Scotch whisky in the early 1980s comes to-day from Mr. Raymond Ashton, a lecturer at the London Graduate School of Business Studies.

The shortages, he says in a paper produced for Tomatin Distillers, will be of malt whisky, which accounts for roughly 40 per cent. of all Scotch sold—the rest is the neutral-flavoured grain whisky.

At the end of the last year there was a surplus of malt whisky of 13.3m. original proof gallons, which was a relatively small quantity compared with total stocks of over 1bn. gallons.

This surplus would have changed into a deficit by 1982 unless production was steeply increased in the meantime up to 1982 has to be at least three years before it can be sold.

For example, malt whisky output in this year's distilling year, which ends in September, should be to grow by 12.5 per cent. in the first quarter of 1976, but production actually fell by 17 per cent. on the already depressed level last year.

"The actual growth of production over the period 1965-75 has been 6.4 per cent. a year and so the trade needs to expand production a further 6 per cent. (or 100 per cent. of the present growth rate) if the forecast deficit is to be eliminated."

In his paper, "Scotch Whisky—100 years on," Mr. Ashton has based his forecasts on the assumption that the home market will grow at 5 per cent. a year and that exports will go up by 8 per cent. a year.

Feature Page 4.

Arabs buy another hotel

BY MICHAEL CASSELL

AN ARAB property combine has bought the Royal Kensington Hotel in London for about £25m.

The transaction was completed about two weeks ago—at the same time as the Dorchester Hotel was being sold to another group of Arab businessmen for about £25m.

Genston and Young, the London solicitors acting on behalf of the buyers, said that the identity of the businessmen involved would not be disclosed but they represented a combine of two substantial property and investment companies operating in Sharjah, one of the Trucial States on the Gulf. Treasury consent for the deal was obtained.

The three-star Royal Kensington has 400 bedrooms and is situated in Kensington High Street, it was being operated by R.K.H.

Maritime Fruit sells two more ships

By Our Shipping Correspondent

MARITIME FRUIT Carriers has sold two of its refrigerated ships to a Brazilian shipping company for \$12.2m. (\$25.5m.) in an urgent bid to ease its cash flow problems. This brings to five the number of MFC ships disposed of in the past three months.

The vessels, Navelina and Sultana, have been bought by Empresa de Navegacao Alianca of Rio de Janeiro, a general bulk and refrigerated cargo ship operator.

Although some of the proceeds of the sales will go to meeting debts on the ships, the income will be useful to MFC at a time when it is struggling to solve a mounting financial crisis.

Charter arrangements on all of its 37 ships have been cancelled by the Sato shipping group and some of the vessels have been arrested by banks and trade creditors. More arrests are expected over the next few days.

There was no indication yesterday whether a prospective \$15m. investment by an outside group will go ahead despite a general undertaking by MFC's joint managing directors, Captain Milla Bremer and Mr. Yacov Meridor, to negotiate on proposals which stipulate that they relinquish control of the company.

Banks, with controlling interests in MFC's seven Israeli-flag ships have reached a \$3m. agreement which will, among other things, allow the Persimmonco to sail from Haifa to Rotterdam to unload a \$1m. cargo of bananas.

The crew refused to call at Rotterdam last week because of alleged non-payment of back pay and pension fund contributions.

Vosper may win order from Egypt
By Richard Johns

EGYPT has been negotiating a contract with Vosper Thornycroft for refitting its Navy's Soviet-built fast patrol boats and is interested in purchasing new boats built by the South Coast shipyard.

General Mohammed Abdel Ghani al Gammassi, Egyptian Minister of War and War Production, this week visited Vosper Thornycroft's headquarters in Portsmouth for a tour of various British military establishments. He has been here on an official visit as the guest of the Ministry of Defence.

The Egyptian Navy, which is currently dependent on Soviet assistance, wants the services of Vosper Thornycroft, but it seems that certain technical difficulties may have been resolved before a contract can be signed.

These probably relate to the fact that the U.K. yard is not familiar with Osa and Komar vessels, armed with Styx missiles, which make up Egypt's fast patrol boat fleet.

Beyond that, the Egyptian Navy is believed to be interested in buying up to 10 new fast patrol boats from Vosper Thornycroft, although discussions on such an order are far less advanced than they are for the refitting of the existing Soviet-built vessels. France is actively seeking to build such vessels for Egypt.

Naval collaboration has evidently been the most important feature of General Gammassi's visit. Looking further ahead, Vosper Thornycroft is considering the possibility of British yards building submarines and frigates.

Radiochemical Centre to get £5m. more aid
By John Hunt

THE GOVERNMENT is providing £5m. additional capital for new manufacturing plant in Cardiff for the Radiochemical Centre, which manufactures and markets radio-active isotopes for medical and other purposes.

In the current financial year £2m. will be made available, and the £3m. balance next year. The expansion will provide about 1,000 new jobs in the Cardiff development area, 500 of them by 1980. This will almost double the numbers employed at the plant.

The Radiochemical Centre is wholly-owned by the Government and its shares are held by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. The money will be provided through the issue of shares by the Atomic Energy Authority.

Shipbuilders in N. Sea drive
LOWER CLYDE shipbuilders Scott Lithgow and Aberdeen-based Seaforth Maritime are jointly investigating possible ventures in advanced North Sea technology, particularly the growing field of offshore maintenance.

Scott Lithgow, which is marketing steel cavity-based platforms in conjunction with CFEF of France, have taken a major decision to seek oil-related work for their yards in the present shipping recession.

U.S. jobless total rises
BY DAVID BELL

THE FORD Administration, perplexed by the conflicting evidence of the nation's economic health provided by recent statistics, received a fresh piece of bad news to-day when the Labor Department announced that unemployment rose in June—the first significant increase for more than a year.

The department said that unemployment rose from 7.3 per cent. to 7.5 per cent., the largest monthly increase since the depths of the recession in May, 1975. The total work force increased by 100,000, but total employment declined by 200,000 from its record May level, and the number of people out of work climbed to a seasonally adjusted 7.1m.

Although the department cautioned against paying too much attention to one month's figures, they could not have come at a worse time for Mr. Ford. Quite apart from the fresh ammunition they give the Democrats, they will be exploited to the full by Mr. Ronald Reagan in the delegate battle now going on.

The former California Governor has repeatedly claimed that the current economic recovery is a mirage, like the Nixon "recovery" in 1972.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Another coup in Sudan has failed. James Buxton assesses

Nimairi's survival power

THE COUP attempted in Sudan, yesterday was not the first that President Jaafar Mohamed Nimairi has faced—and survived—in his seven years of rule.

During at least two previous attempts he lost power temporarily. A few months ago it was being said in Khartoum that since 1969 President Nimairi came to power, there had been 13 attempts to depose him, most unreported. Yet despite the unrest on the surface President Nimairi has given Sudan its longest period of relative stability since independence in 1956.

The outcome of previous coup attempts suggests that President Nimairi's hold on power was stronger than his opponents estimated—or, if not, that he was blessed with baraka, the Islamic concept of having a charmed life. The most serious coup attempt was staged by the Communists in 1971: President Nimairi escaped captivity wearing only a night shirt. He rallied his forces and defeated this attempt after three days of fighting, with help from Libya's President Khedafi, who forced down a BOAC VC-10 carrying two coup leaders back to Khartoum from London.

In September last year an obscure Army colonel, Hassan Hussein Osman, seized Radio Omdurman for about two hours and broadcast a claim that President Nimairi had been deposed. However, troops loyal to the President quickly recaptured the station: Nimairi himself later went on the air to denounce the coup. Communists and outside powers for what in fact appeared to be a right-wing coup.

President Nimairi's power has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

power in 1969 after Sudan had gone through a period of unsettled civilian rule. But given its size—some 45,000—the army inevitably contained representatives of many of the different political and ethnic groups inside Sudan, and attempted coups almost invariably involved dissident groups challenging the loyal hard core.

Sudan covers about 1m. square miles, and although it has less than 20m. people, there are wide regional and ethnic differences, the most profound of which is the north/south division. One of Nimairi's most impressive achievements is his role in ending the 17-year civil war in the south in February 1972. Since then, the south has been reasonably quiescent, despite occasional disturbances, and with whose support he took

President Nimairi's popularity there has grown.

Paradoxically, however, the ending of the civil war in the south has, to some extent, exacerbated tensions in the north. Although the desperate poverty and shattered infrastructure of the south made it difficult for the government in Khartoum to achieve much development there, the attention given to the south caused

development problems in many areas, no less acute. President Nimairi's policy, since the 1971 coup which ended his left-leaning policy, was to pursue a moderate course aimed at attracting Arab development finance to Sudan and at bringing the country out of its no-growth vicious circle: the country has never been able to raise enough money from its exports to finance major development. President Nimairi attracted vast amounts of Arab capital in the past three years, but the main result so far was to cause massive inflation and congestion on the country's grossly inadequate transport structure.

The short-term worsening of the economic situation was countered by President Nimairi as the price that had to be paid for long-term growth, and the country is expected to experience an economic takeoff at the end of the decade when the worst bottlenecks in the Khartoum-Fort Sudan transport link is cleared. But the economic problems of the recent past have fed a rising discontent, putting Nimairi on his guard against further coup attempts.

Finally, there are two main sources of opposition. On the one hand are the remnants of the

Umma Party (the political party of the Ansar or Mahdists, the Muslim Brotherhood) which followed in Khartoum a Marxist attempt to depose Nimairi in 1970, when his Government was going through its phase. The two groups were in the end defeated by Colonel Osman, and caused major disturbances in 1973.

On the left wing are the remnants of the Sudanese Communist Party, which ran seriously depleted following the 1971 coup. They are known for their strength in the railways, and in the university, but now thought a potent force.

Given the existence of these groups, and the of important political side the regime, it is not surprising that there is a political crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

Although President Nimairi had not been extirpated as a military leader, there was a sense of a crisis in the air. It is far too early to say whether the groups will be able, but most observers think that those educated who do not find politics inside the only life in the Sudan. But at the moment, the regime is on the right.

President Nimairi's popularity there has grown.

Paradoxically, however, the ending of the civil war in the south has, to some extent, exacerbated tensions in the north. Although the desperate poverty and shattered infrastructure of the south made it difficult for the government in Khartoum to achieve much development there, the attention given to the south caused

development problems in many areas, no less acute. President Nimairi's policy, since the 1971 coup which ended his left-leaning policy, was to pursue a moderate course aimed at attracting Arab development finance to Sudan and at bringing the country out of its no-growth vicious circle: the country has never been able to raise enough money from its exports to finance major development. President Nimairi attracted vast amounts of Arab capital in the past three years, but the main result so far was to cause massive inflation and congestion on the country's grossly inadequate transport structure.

The short-term worsening of the economic situation was countered by President Nimairi as the price that had to be paid for long-term growth, and the country is expected to experience an economic takeoff at the end of the decade when the worst bottlenecks in the Khartoum-Fort Sudan transport link is cleared. But the economic problems of the recent past have fed a rising discontent, putting Nimairi on his

Before we sold the Volvo 66, it had to meet a few conditions.



We went to extremes to test the new 66. The first extreme was the Arctic Circle.

There in temperatures well below freezing and with the land under 6 ft of snow the 66 started first time. Every morning.



We discovered the de Dion rear axle wasn't only designed for better road holding, it added to the traction over the snow, too.

(We also discovered why the specifications included such a generous heater.)



Next, we went down-under to be greeted by the dry, dusty conditions of the Australian desert.

In the summer, temperatures can be as high as 135°F. The Volvo's 5-coat paintwork stood up to the blistering sun without a blister, whilst the car's undersealing kept the dust and rocks out of harm's way.

In this part of the world the roads couldn't be described as first class either. But the performance of the 66 on them could.



Aided by the de Dion suspension the Volvo 66 was able to cope without mishap.

For tougher territory still, like city streets, the new Volvo has characteristic wide bumpers.

And in case of bigger bumps, you'll be glad to know that we've been as concerned as ever with safety.

The result: a car that comes well within all the European safety standards.

If you're looking for a new car that's safe and sound, and you live anywhere between the Arctic and Australia, this could be the car for you.

Please send me further details of the new Volvo 66. Send to: Volvo B.V. Concessionaires Limited, Lancaster Road, Cresser Estate, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3QE. Tel: High Wycombe (0494) 33444.

Name _____

Address _____ FT1

Profession _____ **VOLVO 66**

THE FINANCIAL TIMES

Incorporating THE FINANCIAL NEWS
(Established 1884)

Head Office Editorial & Advertisement Offices:
BRACKEN HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON EC4P 4BY
Telephone Day & Night: 01-248 8800, Telex: 555555, London
Telex: 555555, London
For Share Index and Business News Summary Ring: 01-246 8026

Branches: **Geneva**, 10, rue de la Bourse, 1201, 01-246 8026
London, 10, Cannon Street, EC4P 4BY, 01-248 8800
New York, 100, Broadway, 10038, 212-850-6000
Paris, 10, rue de la Bourse, 75002, 01-246 8026
Stockholm, 10, rue de la Bourse, 111 00, 01-246 8026
Switzerland, 10, rue de la Bourse, 1201, 01-246 8026
Washington, 10, rue de la Bourse, 2000, 01-246 8026

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1976

Rejigging the Price Code

AFTER three months of hard negotiation with the Confederation of British Industry, the Government has this week published its proposals for making the Price Code somewhat less onerous. The concessions are broadly what industry expected to get but a good deal less than it asked for. Mrs. Shirley Williams, the Minister responsible, said a short time ago that the Government was walking a tight-rope between the need to increase profitability and the need to prevent prices from rising to an extent that would jeopardise the new agreement with the TUC on wage restraint. Although the White Paper, therefore, describes how real average return on assets has fallen from over 10 per cent. in the 'sixties to just 2.2 per cent. in 1974 gives compelling reasons why this trend should be reversed, it is officially estimated that the proposed concessions will raise this rate to only something around 3 per cent. next year.

All such calculations—including the basic one, that the changes will add 1 per cent. to the cost of living index—must be taken with a large pinch of salt. Most companies are not at present earning profits on a scale where the Price Code affects them, and consumer demand is likely to remain depressed for some time to come. What the changes offer is the chance of keeping a rather larger share of the increase in profits that normally accompanies the first stage of a business upswing than would otherwise have been possible.

Paper profits

Perhaps the most important of the concessions is that companies may now make a rough allowance for the effect of inflation on their profits, multiplying historic cost depreciation by 1.3 and subtracting 70 per cent. of the increased value of stocks. The allowances are rule-of-thumb, because the precise form of an eventual move to inflation accounting has not yet been settled, and the CBI is annoyed that no allowance is made for the increased cost of all working capital. On top of this, the proportion of capital expenditure that may be recovered in higher prices is raised from 20 to 35 per cent.—the CBI had hoped for 100 per cent.—and the productivity deduction is abolished.

There are arrangements for

leaving companies with part of the benefit that accrues automatically from higher output and lower unit costs, exemption levels are raised, small price changes are exempted from control and safeguards are improved. Retailers, who have got little relief on margins, will now be able to claim investment in new shops as a ground for price increases. Interest payments will no longer be taken into account, on the grounds that the previous system encouraged companies to raise fixed-interest rather than equity capital, and the minister will have power to suspend the operation of the Code in particular cases where it appears to be obstructing a merger that would be in the national interest. And the rules on dividend restraint, to the general relief of the stock market, are to remain unchanged.

Public spending

Just as other ministers had already hinted that there would have to be a third and more flexible stage of wage restraint beginning in the middle of next year, so Mrs. Williams hinted that there would have to be a third and more flexible stage of price control to accompany it. Industry would probably be prepared to accept this, provided that there was real flexibility and that the sheer administrative cost of complying with the Price Code was greatly reduced. The problem of getting away from the present system of tight wage restraint to one which better reflects market pressures is one that it is in everybody's interest to solve as neatly as possible.

And the Government, despite its failure to go as far as the CBI wished this year, does at least seem to have grasped the importance of profitability for capital investment. In a White Paper issued with the Price Code proposals, it states that "in order to create the conditions for future improvements in living standards and public services, productive investment has to take priority over any increase in other public or private spending over the next few years." It also states that living standards cannot increase for some time at the rate to which we were used before 1973—real personal income is expected to drop by about 2 per cent. over the next eighteen months—and that we must adopt a new realism in our approach to public expenditure. Perhaps the Puerto Rico meeting was useful after all.

O! Ye that love mankind! Ye that oppose not only tyranny but the tyrant stand forth! Every spot of the old world is overrun by oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Asia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger, and England hath given her warning to depart. O! receive her fugitive and prepare in time an asylum for mankind

THOMAS PAINE'S PRAYER

THOMAS PAINE's prayer from 1776 was echoed 192 years later by another American in tones that still send an uncanny thrill through the bones of those who listen to it. "I have a dream," proclaimed the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and his huge audience, black and white, roared their approval. "I've roared to the mountaintop and seen the promised land. . . I may not get there with you. . . But I'm not afraid any more." For all that Dr. King had been through for his people, he still retained a concept that was inherently American: that justice will win in the end, that anything is possible in this country. A few years earlier, the last great American President had inspired a nation with the words of his inaugural address: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." Laid low, like Dr. King, by an assassin's bullet, John F. Kennedy gave voice to sentiments that were translated into action by his successor, Lyndon Johnson, in a series of some of the most notable legislative social reforms that any country has seen compressed into a short period.

But this was the American way: that, in the pursuit of freedom, no obstacle was insuperable. It was a well established tradition; it had survived a cataclysmic civil war in the last century and a great depression forty years ago; it had endured through all the violence and bigotry that have intermittently

'It is flawed and messy but its virtues are . . . large'

The old American way of life

From JUREK MARTIN, U.S. Editor

vision, the house in the mountains. If you worked hard, you earned them and that was that and it was enough to attract immigrants in droves and to prompt those who stayed behind in other countries to be seduced by the same allure.

But 1976 finds America in a different mood. Contrast the words of John Kennedy with Gerald Ford in his State of the Union speech last year: "We must be more honest with the American people—promising them no more than we can deliver and delivering all that we promise." Or the new Gums of American politics, Jerry Brown, the young Lochmanvar from California, who keeps talking about "spaceship Earth" on a course to destruction. Or the man who could very well be its first elected President in its third century, Jimmy Carter, who tells Americans that their government should reflect what they are and that they are simple, decent, honest, good folks with ordinary and reasonable hopes, ambitions and fears. Carter and Brown may have the gift of rhetoric, while Ford does not, but the vision of all three is much more limited than the boundless horizons conjured up by Martin Luther King or John Kennedy.

The mood may not be permanent: America has had its times of introspection before, after the civil war and after the First World War, for example. And its traumas of the past ten years, beginning with its great social reforms, escalating with the Vietnam War and reaching total pitch with Watergate and the first forced resignation of a President, have produced tremendous stresses.

There are no dominant issues of the moment beyond the task of electing a new President. The country is not at war, its cities are not in dire need but they are not ablaze, Communists are not being hunted under every bed, the depression of the 1930s is but a bad memory and this nation, which has always worked hard, is relatively prosperous again.

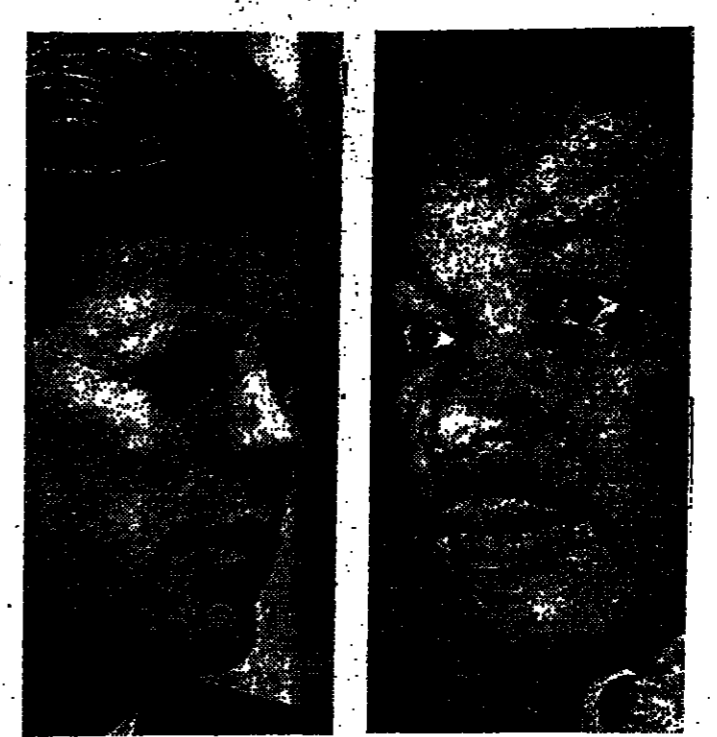
There are concerns, good ones, too. America has become environmentally conscious and no longer rapes its cities and countryside with quite such gleeful abandon, though it knows there is a price to pay for past excesses. Its super-highways are still strewn with grotesque billboards, but Pitts-

burgh is cleaner than it used to be and is still a major step city. The white heat of the environmental movement has cooled somewhat but it is still felt.

The social ills give little cause for complacency. With the decline in religious influence, and with the mobility of the population, the family unit is no longer the pervasive

Seaver can outpitch Randy Jones with all the loot. country is being told. elected representative. their expenses, put 1 tresses on the Federa and behave in a man unbecoming. Americans are not naive. They know it been taken for a ride 1 time by the charls the hucksters, the Bos and the Frank Hagues McCarthys and the Nixons. They are e pared to accept that institutions once held that, in a changing soc have to go—the Penn for example (though the trains do still run fewer passengers), W. the chain store, even 1 City itself. When Boe thousands of its work Seattle a few years city, thought to be 2 on the company, did It adjusted and is b road to recovery agi nation has a similar c absorb punishment.

with all the loot. country is being told. elected representative. their expenses, put 1 tresses on the Federa and behave in a man unbecoming. Americans are not naive. They know it been taken for a ride 1 time by the charls the hucksters, the Bos and the Frank Hagues McCarthys and the Nixons. They are e pared to accept that institutions once held that, in a changing soc have to go—the Penn for example (though the trains do still run fewer passengers), W. the chain store, even 1 City itself. When Boe thousands of its work Seattle a few years city, thought to be 2 on the company, did It adjusted and is b road to recovery agi nation has a similar c absorb punishment.



President Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King.

influence on society. Almost as many Americans get divorced now as marry and the adjustment is proving painful, though it is being absorbed. Drug addiction and alcoholism, both symptoms of the strains of every-day life, have assumed disturbing proportions, as has the number of people under psychiatric care. At the same time, just as some have dropped out of society, so have many more, most notably women and minorities, become fuller members, aware of their rights and opportunities, not won without bitter struggle, but now recognised in America to a degree rare elsewhere in the world.

But these are not the issues that are bringing hundreds of thousands of people out on the streets, as they were ten years ago, crowding Boston Commons, rampaging through Detroit, marching through Selma, Alabama. People seem to have gone back to getting on with their own lives again, working hard (as Americans always have) and enjoying the fruits of their labour. They watch television—the average set is turned on for 45 hours a week according to one survey—get engrossed in their sports, consumed about whether Tom

Yet, at the moment, there is more to it than the simple desire to do their own thing. Basically Americans seem to want their Government to be better, to be more honest, to be more just, to be more responsible. This is no mindless reversion to the rugged independence of frontier mentality. They expect the Government to take their taxes and return some favours, like improved social benefits (even dyed in the wool Republicans can now be heard to say that America is going to have to have a national health service sooner rather than much later). When Ronald Reagan half suggested that the Social Security Trust Fund be invested in the stock market, he quickly got a flea in his ear.

But they do not want to be pushed around any more. They continue to venerate their institutions, but have a healthy scepticism, following the lies of Vietnam and Watergate, of the political practitioners. There is satisfaction to be derived from the survival of the system, in spite of the abuses inflicted on it, but there is also a realisation that it was a close run thing. But for one judge, Sirica, and two newspapermen, Woodward and Bernstein, the Nixon gang, as it were, might have got away Amarillo, Texas.

Letters to the Editor

Economics

From Mr. J. Murphy.

Sir,—Which particular Whitehall blockhead dreamt up the idea that Britain's serious industrial investment problem will be solved by raising prices 1p in the £? If this is the sum total of our economic genius then heaven help us.

Should the Government be really in earnest about encouraging industry to invest then the simplest and surest way of doing so is to allow it to retain a greater share of the profits it makes. Under this latest crackpot idea some companies may make more profits, but how much of the extra will the Chancellor take in additional taxation?

It's obvious that economics are becoming too important to be left to economists, especially the official breed. I was advised by John Murphy. Publicity, 50, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Trains

From Mr. R. Paton.

Sir,—As a non-resident Englishman with a more than passing interest in the British economy and the problems of the nationalised industries, I was particularly impressed by a new technique for loss reduction employed by British Rail. I was exposed to this technique at the end of a long journey from the Far East on a crowded jumbo.

At Heathrow I bought first class tickets for my family and I to travel from Reading to Taunton. We were advised by the BR clerk to travel by mini-bus to avoid any possibility of missing the train. On the platform at Reading station there was a large notice stating that seat bookings for all west-bound trains were compulsory. So for an additional 40p per head we booked seats.

The train arrived on time and we hurried to find that our reserved seats were in a second class compartment. As it turned out this did not matter as the first class coaches were virtually empty. Adorning every window, however, in these coaches was a notice reading "for use by

first class and second class ticket holders."

I still have not ascertained why I had to pay a first class fare on a train without first class seats (no refunds allowed) nor why I had to reserve seats on an almost empty train. But for imaginative loss-reducing gimmicks first prize must go to British Rail.

J. St. Mary's Crescent, North Petherton, Bridgwater, Somerset.

Roads

From Mr. G. Bennett

Sir,—I think the boundary of railway land, outside towns, is more than six feet from the track. Even so, Mr. J. Greenwood's measurements (June 28) would allow a single direction road with hard-standing, a main and an overtaking lane, and good sight lines on railway straight and gentle curves. Single direction would relieve pressure of traffic elsewhere; it is often used in town, why not in country?

When money is too tight for motorways and thorough road improvements how can traffic flow be improved on existing roads? Often a straight is slightly too short to safely overtake before the double line of the next bend. If some bends after straight sections (or all over a period of years) were widened on the left side to two or three lanes with a centre strip excluding opposing traffic we could safely commence to pass on the straight knowing the bend would not trap us if we have misjudged. This might help to prevent the "trains" which trundle for miles behind a slow vehicle. Widening the straight section is not so great a gain, there one can see ahead if the road is clear. G. Bennett, Meacham, Douglas and Co. 88, York Road, Westminster Bridge, Bristol.

Metricalion

From Mr. A. Denton.

Sir,—For centuries foreigners have wondered how on earth the English people have managed virtually all of this century.

with the imperial system of weights and measures. Mrs. M. Needham (June 24) is evidently with them, in muddling with metrication. The idea that the English understand their system is a myth sedulously and carefully fostered and nurtured by the English, to demonstrate their superiority over foreigners who evidently did not expect to use of packing in tens, or cheese in sixes, or milk cartons in sixteens! If she wants to go on muddling in odd numbers, she will still have the clock, the ruler and the right angle to play with: and she can still have her "pint" as the metric pint or nominal half litre: how many beer drinkers would know the difference? And circular—which certainly need a smaller unit of height than the metre—could all use metric feet.

The world has been changing for the last 2,000 years or more, and I have no doubt that it will do so for the next 2,000: it is the "thinking" that is muddled—not the metric.

A. D. Denton, The Cottage, 37, Downs Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex.

Road

From Mr. G. Schwartz

Sir,—It has been reported that the Government proposes to abolish the £40 road tax and, instead, will increase the petrol charge by 20p to collect the same amount of tax. As a private motorist using a private (not company) car, I drive about 12,000 miles per annum: at an average of 30 mpg, this amounts to 400 gallons per year—400 x 20p=£80 !!!

Hence, the Government would collect £40 that is 100 per cent. more tax. I suppose that this comes under the heading of "encouraging inflation."

G. T. Schwartz, 24a, Avenue Road, Highgate, N.6.

Fund

From Mr. S. Penicill

Sir,—It is of course logical thinking that those who use the roads should pay according to their usage and that the substitu-

tion of an additional tax on petrol for the road fund licence would accomplish this end, but for this reason alone the transfer is unlikely to come about.

Mr. Tony Barnes (June 30) says that the average motorist now drives less than 7,000 miles per year. If this is so the implication is that, because those who drive cars for business purposes cover a much greater mileage, the private motorist will do less than the average. This being so the business motorist would undoubtedly find himself paying in additional petrol tax more than £40 per year which additional cost would eventually be passed on to the consumer and increase the cost of living.

It has been mentioned that the abandonment of the road fund licence would save 3,000 jobs but this is extremely doubtful, for although no staff would be needed to collect the licence, the licensing of vehicles would still be necessary for purposes of establishing ownership and other purposes and the saving in staff would therefore be minimal. S. W. Penicill, 158, Finchchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Licence

From Mr. G. Williams

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Sabel (June 28) raises the important point that the abolition of the Road Fund licence will allow the unscrupulous to drive unroadworthy cars without insurance. It is also worth considering that even under the present system the number of unlicensed vehicles and thus the amount of unpaid duty is very considerable.

He states that the cost of setting up and maintaining a system based on the licensing of registration plates would be considerable. While this is doubtless correct, the system operated in West Germany is most successful. Their system is computerised. Every year a vehicle owner submits a valid certificate of insurance, an equivalent to the MOT certificate where required, and the payable duty, which is based on the engine

If advertising is important to you—this could be the most important coupon you've ever clipped.

If you're in business, you're involved in the future of advertising. And in the future of our present marketing, media and manufacturing freedoms. What Price Choice? is the theme of the Advertising Association Golden Jubilee Conference 1976. The issues to be debated encompass the whole spectrum of advertising, from social implications to cost effectiveness. The quality of the speakers will reflect the importance of the occasion, and guarantee you a conference that is at once abrasive and constructive. The conference has been planned to be of immediate interest and value. Not to preach or to plead but to question, debate and to stimulate thought and fresh insight and action. If advertising is important to you, get your secretary to clip this coupon for the full conference programme now. To: The Public Relations Office, The Advertising Association, Aldford House, 15 Wilton Rd, London SW1V 1NJ. Please send me full details and a registration form.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

The Advertising Association Golden Jubilee Conference
Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 7JL
Evening reception Wednesday 14th July

السلامة والبيئة

America is in a world much of which assumes that its old virtues are irrelevant

The trials of a world leader

DAVID WATT, Political Editor

LIVES of innumerable Americans have been sacrificed in the name of a new state and a new species in the world. The literature of that revolution—its Declaration of Independence, its Constitution, its Bill of Rights—breathes the conviction that the old shackles were being hacked away and that a new age was about to begin. The quotation from Virgil's fourth Eclogue which appears on the great seal of the United States, signals the belief that the new age was to be a golden one.

The achievements of defeating the colonial power and setting up a new political order based on rational principles and the spirit of equality were separated in time, and may have seemed to some Americans of the 1780s as separated in principle. But to the Founding Fathers and to the world outside they appeared to be two necessary stages of the same historical act. Internal liberty and equality were not only made possible by independence, they were actually an extension of it.

Throughout the whole of the 19th century and a good deal of the 20th the world witnessed an extraordinary effort on the part of the Republic to live up to this initial symbolism, and even to enhance it. In its foreign relations the U.S. proceeded on anti-colonial principles and saw itself, and was seen, as being on the side of freedom and independence throughout the world—even within its own hemisphere. The war with

Mexico in 1846 could be regarded as an aberration brought on by the slave-owning South. The war with Spain in 1898, for all the jingoism of the Progressives, could be portrayed with some justice as an anti-colonial war itself. There was nothing seriously selfish or aggressive in the spirit that prompted America's entrance into the First World War (or the Second); and Bryce could quite justly write in 1922: "No great people in the world is equally pervaded by the wish to see peace maintained everywhere over the world."

Then, quite apart from this general benevolence towards liberty for others, there was the enormous pull of the liberal ideal for emigrants from Europe. Economic hardship and famine were usually, no doubt, the final cause of the great wave of impoverished people flooding across the Atlantic in the years from 1839 to 1939. But the image of Liberty waiting with open arms for the "masses" longing to be free was immensely powerful long before her hideous statue was created in New York harbour.

Meanwhile, of course, within the U.S. itself, the classic 19th century recipe for a libertarian system was being applied. Liberty meant, to quote that

arch-liberal Bryce again, the expulsion of tyrants, the admission of the bulk of the nation to a share in power, the full control of the people to their representative assembly, the abolition of privilege and hereditary rank, and the opening on equal terms of every public career to every citizen. It also meant the curtailment of public expenditure, the public provision of education, and free trade. Once these things had been attained everybody could sit down and be happy in his own way, the free play of economic forces ensuring peaceful progress and the steady amelioration of the conditions of life.

Naturally there were flies in this laissez faire ointment, but on the whole they were invisible to 19th century intellectuals and publicists. What mattered to radicals and democrats (and what fascinated conservatives like de Tocqueville) was the fact that the Americans appeared to be putting into practice in the purest form available, the precepts which the poets of liberty from Schiller and Shelley to Mazzini and Victor Hugo hymned. This pristine admiration became gradually overcast in the 20th century by other images—corruption, violence, and the power of the trusts. Attitudes were also complicated by envy and fear of American industrial power—feelings which were rationalised among the European ruling classes by contempt for the vulgarity of

American riches and the intolerable provinciality of all but the most Bostonian manners. Later still, of course, there was the slump which produced the uneasy feeling that the whole American system was based on suspect foundations. But the symbolism of America as a land of the free still persisted. There was friction and a certain resentment inherent in the arrival of the Yanks on these shores in 1917 and 1942. But to the mass of Europeans the "liberation" of 1945 was an American achievement which they cheered all the more loudly because it appeared to be so much what America had always been destined to achieve.

period much of the world has either redefined liberty or given it a lower priority than other virtues such as equality and stability. Western Europe was grateful in the 1950s for being saved from the threat of Soviet tyranny but deeply distrustful of the crusading liberalism of John Foster Dulles, when it seemed likely to lead to dangerous confrontation with the Russians. Again, the question has been raised whether the attempt to preserve the liberty of the people of South Vietnam at the cost of laying their country to waste was not a contradiction in terms. And is it libertarian to preserve other countries from their problems by expediting which raises up the state at the expense of the individual.

The third world replies that the liberty that matters to it is not so much the old freedoms of speech and worship and property, but freedom from outside interference, freedom from exploitation by powerful external interests, and the freedom which comes from the removal of grinding poverty. Philosophically, no doubt, this last is a well-known confusion, but the reality is that America is now situated in a world, much of which assumes that its old virtues are at best irrelevant and at worst a cloak for naked self-interest.

Even Europe which relies upon the old American conception of liberty to keep it out of the clutches of the Russians tends to see its relations with America in terms of a balance of power rather than of shared ideals and libertarian political assumptions. We, like the Third World, want equality. We too have our interests to protect. We too have been shaken by the moral dilemma of Vietnam. We too are tending to downgrade liberty in pursuit of equality and to solve our problems by expediting which raises up the state at the expense of the individual.

In the face of this hostile environment the U.S. enters its third century on the defensive, and all the more so because the domestic prerequisites of a century liberalism—unlimited land and space, geographical security, and a working population with limited economic expectations—are no longer available. In such a context the sudden emergence of Mr. Jimmy Carter, a man who com-

LABOUR NEWS

Miners will not debate motions on £100 wage

ALAN PIKE, LABOUR STAFF

AGATES to the National Conference of Mineworkers' conference will be recommended not to debate motions demanding a 100 per cent wage increase when they meet in Douglas, Man, on Monday.

Mr. Gormley, president, at a pre-conference executive meeting yesterday that motions should not be debated in view of the support for the second phase of pay given by 53.4 per cent of the union ballot last week.

Mr. Gormley said that the decision was made by the executive committee of the union, and that it was a decision which would be taken by the union members at the conference.

Mr. Gormley said that the decision was made by the executive committee of the union, and that it was a decision which would be taken by the union members at the conference.

Mr. Gormley said that the decision was made by the executive committee of the union, and that it was a decision which would be taken by the union members at the conference.

Mr. Gormley said that the decision was made by the executive committee of the union, and that it was a decision which would be taken by the union members at the conference.

UC guidance sought on Seamen's pay claim

DAVID CHURCHILL, LABOUR STAFF

SEAMEN'S pay claim is to be referred to the TUC for guidance on the new incomes policy. The National Union of Seamen is to take this action following a meeting with the TUC's Maritime Board on the union's claim for a 100 per cent increase in basic pay, as well as extra overtime pay.

The NUS is seeking confirmation of its view that the 12-month rule between pay rises does not apply in this case and that new increases can take effect from the beginning of August.

The TUC's economic committee is likely to consider the application later this month.

Junior doctors in pay row over holiday cover

ALAN PIKE, LABOUR STAFF

Junior doctors in pay row over holiday cover. The British Medical Association yesterday met Mr. E. Ennals, Secretary of State for Health, to discuss the problem. The BMA is seeking confirmation of its view that the 12-month rule between pay rises does not apply in this case and that new increases can take effect from the beginning of August.

The TUC's economic committee is likely to consider the application later this month.

Chelsea granted year's grace on £3.4m. debts

BY MICHAEL THOMPSON-NOEL

DEBT-RIDDEN Chelsea Football Club was granted a 12-month moratorium on its £3.4m. debts by the Football League yesterday. The club's debts total £3.4m. and it is facing a severe liquidity problem.

In return for the one-year breathing space, the club's directors have agreed that its management and accounts will be monitored by Stoy Hayward and Co., the London firm of accountants called in by the second-division club two weeks ago.

The club is to be granted no further credit. All goods and services will in future be paid for in cash. It is to take drastic steps to cut its costs by around £100,000 annually—a reserve team may be axed—and is to investigate all conceivable money-raising schemes.

Mr. Martin Spencer, a partner in Stoy Hayward, said that none of the creditors was seeking the club's liquidation. Barclays Bank, the principal secured creditor, which is owed £2,536,240, has agreed to roll up

EEC cuts estimate of U.K. borrowing requirement

BY GUY DE JONQUIERES, COMMON MARKET CORRESPONDENT

THE EEC Commission estimate of U.K. borrowing requirement during the current fiscal year is well below the Treasury's, due to assumptions of higher inflation bringing more buoyant income tax receipts, and improved profitability by nationalised industries.

The Commission figure is as much as £2.75bn. below the Treasury's £2.75bn. forecast in April. It claims the level could fall by a further £300m. in 1977-78.

Embarrassment

The Treasury, which is still revising its own forecasts, is believed to have argued strongly against the inclusion of the new estimates in the Commission's latest report on budgetary policy in EEC member States, apparently because it feared that failure to meet them could cause it embarrassment.

As a result, the report merely states that "provided that the ceilings imposed on a large part of expenditure during 1976-77 are respected, the borrowing requirement of the Central Government and the public sector will amount to £2.92bn."

Wages and prices

Commission economists believe that the Treasury has underestimated the buoyancy of personal income tax receipts. They forecast that these will yield about £1bn. more during the current fiscal year than anticipated by the Treasury.

The basis for their belief is the assumption that wages and prices will rise by about 2 per cent more than anticipated by the Treasury, resulting in a corresponding increase in fiscal drag.

Chelsea granted year's grace on £3.4m. debts

BY MICHAEL THOMPSON-NOEL

DEBT-RIDDEN Chelsea Football Club was granted a 12-month moratorium on its £3.4m. debts by the Football League yesterday. The club's debts total £3.4m. and it is facing a severe liquidity problem.

In return for the one-year breathing space, the club's directors have agreed that its management and accounts will be monitored by Stoy Hayward and Co., the London firm of accountants called in by the second-division club two weeks ago.

The club is to be granted no further credit. All goods and services will in future be paid for in cash. It is to take drastic steps to cut its costs by around £100,000 annually—a reserve team may be axed—and is to investigate all conceivable money-raising schemes.

Mr. Martin Spencer, a partner in Stoy Hayward, said that none of the creditors was seeking the club's liquidation. Barclays Bank, the principal secured creditor, which is owed £2,536,240, has agreed to roll up

Bourse commission suspends accountants

By Michael Lafferty

THE FRENCH branch of Price Waterhouse, the major international accounting firm run from London, has been suspended by the Commission des Opérations de Bourse, the French stock exchange commission, from acting as reporting accountants for any new bourse flotations.

This follows a commission investigation into last year's collapse of Voyer and Co., a medium-sized construction company which was listed on the Paris Bourse with Price Waterhouse as reporting accountants in 1973. The Commission found that Price Waterhouse was not justified in giving an unqualified opinion on Voyer's 1972 accounts.

"Consequently the Commission will no longer accept reports by Price Waterhouse and Co. as long as it does not have the assurance that adequate measures have been taken by the firm to avoid repetition of similar situations."

Scepticism

For the 1977-78 fiscal year, the Commission puts the Central Government borrowing requirement at £2.75bn. and the public sector borrowing requirement at £2.92bn.

Peter Riddell writes: In London last night, the Commission's forecasts were regarded with considerable scepticism. Whitehall officials regard the figures as having no status, coming from what they view as an unreviewed document.

It is generally believed that it is too early to make any accurate revision of the borrowing requirement for 1976-77 on the basis of the figures published so far. Even though some forecasts now believe that the outcome may be somewhat lower than forecast because of the rate of economic recovery they would not yet be prepared to go nearly as far as the Commission.

Economic Diary

MEETING of the National Economic Development Council on Wednesday under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to consider progress in the first phase of the Government's new industrial strategy.

MONDAY—EEC Finance Ministers meet in Brussels. National Union of Mineworkers' conference formally opens in Douglas, Isle of Man. CBI monthly trends. Mr. Hugh Scanlon, president, AUEW, addresses Associated Business Leaders' conference on pay clearing banks' monthly statement

and prices, Royal Lancaster Hotel. W. Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (May). Retail sales (May—April).

TUESDAY—Two-day debate on pay and prices policy opens in the House of Commons. Financial Times two-day conference on Commodities opens at Royal Lancaster Hotel. Vehicle production and new car registrations (June—May).

WEDNESDAY—Liberal Party Leadership polling result. London Programmes conference on pay clearing banks' monthly statement

Do you hold shares in...
ICI... Marks & Spencer...
Shell... Unilever...

Excellent companies, like other leading "blue chips".

But will you sell any of them—or increase or decrease your holdings—when circumstances require it? Is the relative weighting of your holdings well balanced? Do you know which have the best prospects?

In fact does your portfolio receive the careful attention it needs?

Switch to Market Leaders

By investing in the Trident Market Leaders Fund—with PIMS—you can gain these benefits—

1. A carefully managed portfolio in which the sector weightings are examined by our professional management team with the aim of outperforming the market indices over a full market cycle.
2. A spread portfolio covering these shares and all those listed below.
3. Tax savings because of the favourable capital gains tax treatment of unit trusts.
4. Cost savings from our share exchange scheme through which you can receive the market buying price instead of the usual selling price, less expenses, if you switch over £500 worth of any of the shares listed below into the fund.
5. Less bother: we do all the paperwork.
6. PIMS—the personal investment management service exclusive to investors in Schlesingers managed funds.

Fully invested—an "index" fund

The Market Leaders Fund has been specially designed for individuals, Trustees or professionals who wish to decide how much of their invested capital should be "in the U.K. market".

The Fund therefore remains fully invested in the U.K. market at all times and you should expect the capital and income performance to move broadly in line with the U.K. market indices. In the long term however, we expect the sector weighting to enable the fund to outperform the indices. You should regard your investment as long term.

Distributions are made on 8 Jan and 8 July. The current estimated gross yield is 4.67%.

Use this coupon to invest immediately, to find out more about Market Leaders PIMS, or to receive details of the Schlesingers Share Exchange Scheme, which you may wish to discuss with your professional adviser.

To: Schlesingers Trust Managers Ltd., Freeport RC23, 140 South Street, Dorking, Surrey.

I wish to know more about Market Leaders PIMS

I wish to invest £

In the Trident Market Leaders Fund at the price ruling on receipt of my cheque.

Please send me full details of your share exchange scheme

(It would be helpful if you enclosed details of our current portfolio. A cheque is enclosed in remittance, made payable to Midland Bank Limited.)

I understand that so long as I hold units, original purchase price of £2,500 or more I shall be entitled to the Personal Investment Management Service.

I declare that I am not resident outside the Scheduled Territories and that I am not acquiring the units as a nominee of any person resident outside the Territories. (If you are unable to make this declaration, it should be deleted and this application form should then be lodged through your U.K. bank, stockbroker or solicitor. Minors cannot be registered, but accounts designated with their initials will be accepted.)

Surname (BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE) _____

First name(s) _____ (in full)

Address _____

Signature (in the case of a joint application all must sign.) _____

Schlesingers Market Leaders PIMS

WALL STREET + OVERSEAS MARKETS + CLOSING PRICES

Dow closes just under 1,000

BY OUR WALL STREET CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, July 2

THE STOCK MARKET scored a moderate gain on Wall Street today, recovering from the sharp drop of the previous session. The Dow Jones Industrial Index closed up 5.00 at 995.84, while the NYSE Common Stock Index picked up 0.28 to 55.37.

Advances outnumbered declines by 881 to 337. Turnover was 167.3m shares (21.13m yesterday).

Analysts said part of the gain was fuelled by Thursday's weekly money supply figures, which suggested that no new credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve are likely over the near-term.

The list showed no apparent re-

action to an increase in the U.S. unemployment rate to 7.5 per cent, in June from 7.3 per cent, a month earlier.

But Stock Exchange turnover was relatively light, indicating many investors were unwilling to commit substantial funds into the market ahead of the extended fourth of July holiday week-end. The exchange will be closed on Monday.

Ansoconda, one of the nation's largest copper producers, rose \$3.10 to \$34.00 after it announced the signing of a preliminary agreement to merge into Atlantic Richfield.

Utah International picked up \$2.10 to \$50.00, reversing a recent downturn.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. Options also firmed. The Amex index rose 0.28 to 103.17, while advances led declines, 309 to 245. Turnover amounted to 1,900m shares (2.34m shares yesterday).

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

HONG KONG rose further in moderate trading. Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, Swire Pacific, Hutchison, Wheelock Marden, all rose.

JOHANNESBURG—Generally quiet with some interest in Gold and Coal sectors. Gold Financials were easier.

ST. PAUL—Firm, with many stocks consolidating the last two days' gains, dealers said.

Other Markets

PARIS—Generally lower in quiet trading, dealers said.

Banks, Investments, Chemicals, Electricals and Stores were slightly lower, while foodstuffs and Rubbers were mixed.

AMSTERDAM—Mostly firmer in calm trading. Dutch International was mixed with Akzo and Philips closing lower.

BRUSSELS—Mixed with a lower bias in quiet pre-week-end trading, dealers said.

Local issues to rise included Gerart, Asturienne, Ehes, Acer, Solvay and white Sofina. Tracton, Union Miniere, GRENCO, B.F. F.N. Cockerill and Cometa firmed.

STOCKS drifted to a mostly lower closing in light trading on the Canadian stock exchanges yesterday.

Volume had been cut back by the Dominion Day holiday.

Canadian Tire "A" fell \$1 to \$45 while Hudson's Bay Co. slipped \$1 to \$191.

Financial issues were slightly firmer overall with Royal Trust "A" gaining \$3 to \$191. Toronto Dominion Bank rose \$1 to \$117. In other changes, Pacific Paper loans lost \$3 to \$300 and B.C. Forest Products \$3 to \$222.

FRANKFURT—Shares fell by up to 100, influenced by the easing tone on the bond market, sources said.

SWITZERLAND—Irregular in slower trading. Major banks were little changed apart from Bank Leu which rose sharply on reports of a capital increase.

COPENHAGEN—Generally higher in fairly active dealings.

OSLO—Banking was slightly irregular. Insurances steady. Industrials and shipping quiet.

VIENNA—Slightly higher.

MILAN—Easier in moderately active trading.

TOKYO—Lower after opening firm as late profit-taking more than offset early gains.

Japanese plan for uranium enrichment

Commission leans on chemical companies

BRUSSELS July 2

bulk amounted to a substantial obstacle to the penetration of the Community market for amplicillin by competitors. Hoechst was barred from disposing as it wished, of goods which it had bought. Likewise, other firms which had the capability to process amplicillin, and might have obtained it from Hoechst, were also deprived of the opportunity.

The Commission further considered that the existence of patents for the manufacture of amplicillin in several EEC member states could not be adduced in defence of the obligation on Hoechst to confine its sales to the German market, which was in effect an export ban.

Once a product is lawfully put on to the market in the EEC, it

should be regarded as quite as prejudicial to the maintenance of free competition within the Community as the geographical partitioning of markets.

French stake in New Ireland Assurance

By Our Own Correspondent

POLISH Party First Secretary propose and then withdraw Edward Gierek, appearing in changes last week.

The takeover was abandoned when BURA contacted the Insurance Commission.

Had the New Ireland shareholders approved this deal, it would have diluted PMPA's stake

MARKET REPORTS

BASE METALS

COPPER — Up on balance on London Metal Exchange. Prices

Soviets may

[illegible]

Maize—July 1971–1972 (195–296), Sept.
1985 (297–298), Dec 1981–1982, March

Working: Standard, cash, £4542, th

[illegible]

Platinum—July 180.00 (179.66), Oct.
.00 (183.96). Jan. 187.78, April 191.68
ed. July 185.60, Oct. 196.00 asked.

en. 840 lots.
 Silver-Spot 504.00 (485.00). July
 50 (500.10), Aug. 503.40 (502.70), Sept.
 30, Dec. 515.00. Jan. 515.40, March
 30, May 525.30. July 530.50, Sept.
 30 settlements. Sales, 31,269 lots.
 Soybeans-July 797 bid (887 bid),
 Aug. 712 bid (882 bid), Sept. 717 bid.
 v. 727-727 bid, Jan. 732 bid, March
 bid, May 742 bid, July 744 bid.
 Soybean Meal-July 215.50 (211.20),
 v. 218.00-217.00 (211.30), Sept. 219.50-

00, Oct. 219.58-228.00, Dec. 221.98-227.00,
222.00, March 224.00-223.00, May
224.00-224.00, July 226.00-227.00.
Soyabean Oil—July 21.06-21.05 (29.57),
Sept. 21.10-21.29 (29.58). Sept. 21.30-21.25,
21.40-21.35, Dec. 21.75-21.85, Jan.
21.85, March 22.00, May 22.10, July
22.20.

Corn—No. 11: Spot 14.20 (13.85), Sept.-
Oct. 14.50 (14.75), Oct. 14.74-14.82 (14.35-
14.77), Jan. 14.96 nom., March 15.10-15.90,
May 15.10-15.00, July 15.00-14.90, Sept.-
Oct. 14.53, Oct. 14.48-14.75, Sales, 9.029.
No. 2: Spot 14.78-14.80, asked. 12.00, asked.

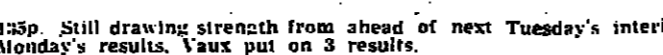
Wheat—July 351-353 (375-379), Sept.
3591 (358-359), Dec. 405-406, March
4171.
INKNIPED, July 2. 11Rye—July
bid (3972), Oct. 3072 bid (293-3034),
398 nom., Dec. 3072.
Oats—July 1523 bid (148), Oct. 1535
bid (149), Dec. 1535.
Barley—July 2261 bid (223), Oct. 226-
(223), Dec. 2261 bid.
Flaxseed—July 744 (725 bid), Oct. 738
(737), Nov. 759 asked. Dec. 759 asked.
Wheat—SCWRS 12.5 per cent. protein

ent St. Lawrence 4413 (4453).
cents per pound ex-warehouse unless
wise stated. • Cents per 80-lb bushel
warehouse. • \$s per tray ounce—100-
lb. Chicago loose \$5.00 per 100 lbs
sept. n. Ag. prices previous day.
steam f.o.b. N.Y. bulk tank cars
cents per tray ounce ex-warehouse.
ew "B" contract in a short ion
bulk lots of 100 short tons delivered
cars Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis and
n. 2.8 \$s per tray ounce for 30-ounce
of 93.8 \$s per cent. partly delivered N.Y.
put: per 80-lb. bushel in store.

Buyers' interest perks up as sterling advances afresh

Share index up 3 points at 389.5 for a rise of 14.4 on the week

Breweries continued in quietly firm vein with improvements of around 4% recorded in Greenall Whitley, 4 1/2p. Greene King, 15 1/2p. and Wolsingham and Dudley.



GRADE INDICES

Encouraged by a further improvement in sterling the

HIGHS AND LOWS **S.E. ACTIV**

London-based Firm

Barclays Bank
Barnett, Christie L.
Breinar Holdings

These indices are the joint compilation of The Financial Times, The Institute of Actuaries and The Faculty of Actuaries

Encouraged by a further improvement in sterling the

Bank of England Minimum offer, replacing maturities
Lending Rate 11 per cent. £300m.

Short-term rates are call for sterling. U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars, 14 days' notice for guilders and Swiss francs.

Market Rates

Curich	2	4.41-4.48	4.42-4.45	July 2
--------	---	-----------	-----------	--------

OTHER MARKETS	
Notes Rates	
Flow	\$123-123 1/2
Opening	\$123-123 1/2
Morning fix	\$123.10

Finland ...	8951 ₂ -8981 ₂	Brazil	20-26	Gold Coins... domestically
Greece	84.744-88.559	Canada	1.72 ₂ -75	
Hong Kong	8 8295-8 8895	Denmark	10 8.11 2	

Malaysia	4.553-4.589	Italy	1418-1518	Old Sov'igns	34112-4312	34
Zealand	1.8095-1.8187	Japan	625-545		12312-2412	35

Spain	117-121	Krugerrand ..	3126½-128½	31
Switzerland ..	4.55-4.55		270½-711½	27
U.S.	1.78-1.81	Can. Gov't ..	504½-505	50

520 Eagles ...	5199-202	521
\$10 Eagles ...	598-101	522

	One Month	Three months	SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS RATES

russets... 40.20 c. pm	80-78 c. pm	1.14694	C
up'nbg. 5 1/4-5 1/4 ore pm	11 1/2 ore pm	1.14694	C
pinkfist 4 1/2 nt. pm	11-10 nt pm		

Italian lire.....	962,340	2
Japanese yen.....	340,928	3
Doll. de banque.....	3 10598	3

Six-month forward U.S. dollar 3.90-3.96.
9-month and 12-month 18.30-18.35.

[illegible]

INSURANCE, PROPERTY, BONDS

[illegible]

OFFSHORE AND OVERSEAS FUNDS

[illegible]

TRUSTS—Continued[illegible]

1. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 2. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 3. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 4. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 5. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 6. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 7. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 8. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 9. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 10. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 11. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 12. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q** ☐ **R** ☐ **S** ☐ **T** ☐ **U** ☐ **V** ☐ **W** ☐ **X** ☐ **Y** ☐ **Z**
 13. ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G** ☐ **H** ☐ **I** ☐ **J** ☐ **K** ☐ **L** ☐ **M** ☐ **N** ☐ **O** ☐ **P** ☐ **Q**

"Recent Issues" and "Rights" Page 15

MEN OF THE WEEK

Rover's dream makers

BY TERRY DODSWORTH

DAVID BACHE, stylist of the new Rover 3500, recalls the time that he was ushered into the office of Maurice Wilks, one of the team of talented engineers who put Rover on the map, to discuss his first design for the company. "Your car," said Wilks, "is very lovely. But it is not a Rover. It is a head-turner. What we want are cars that pass quietly and unobtrusively."

Bache tried one of his modernistic designs again with the Rover 2000 13 years ago, but even with that award-winning shape there were some concessions to Rover gentility: its original dipped nose was raised to accommodate a radiator grill in the new car, however, all concessions have been swept aside in an avant garde design which thrusts Rover uncompromisingly into the era of aerodynamic hatchback shapes pioneered by Citroën and the Italian supercar manufacturers. Bache has unquestionably put a head turner on the road at last.

Whether the car will also live up to the Solihull company's technical reputation depends on another Rover alumnus, Spence King, who, like Bache, has now moved onto bigger things in the Leyland Cars top management. King, a tall bespectacled man,



Spence King

lives up to the image of an absent-minded boffin, but is admired by colleagues for his incisiveness in getting to the roots of complex engineering problems. At Rover he was the chief engineer behind the 2000, the Range-Rover and then the 3500, and after a spell at Triumph, he now has the whole of the engineering and product planning function in Leyland Cars under his control.

The appointment of the two men is a recognition of the engineering and product tradition at Rover which has produced possibly the most profitable vehicle—the Land-Rover—in the Leyland group. King belongs to that tradition by birth as well as by training: his mother was a Wilks, sister of Spencer Wilks who really established the company before and after the war.

Apart from new products, King's job also encompasses the enormous task of bringing together the different engineering teams within the group, still scattered geographically, and to some extent, spiritually, on four separate sites around the Midlands. He makes no secret of the fact that it is a serious problem to get a big team (he has 2,000 production engineers under his control) working well together on different sites, and the intention is to house them centrally as soon as possible (Jaguar probably remaining apart from this). His success in this field will be crucial to Leyland as that in new products: to emerge into the 1980s with a rationalised range, based on families of cars with interchangeable components, demands a monumental engineering input of the kind that thrust Volkswagen out of the Beetle era.

Bache's contribution to this product programme will be to give the cars a distinctive look. In the past it is often argued the British car companies have not used stylists enough. Triumph used Michelotti, an Italian, for the 2000 and the Stag; but German and French companies have made a more liberal use of the Italian styling houses. Bache, 47, says that stylists should really be both engineers and artists, a rare combination, he admits, but one which he himself encompasses.

The 3500 will be a critical test for the King/Bache team. After the technical intricacies of the 2000, the new car shows a return to traditional engineering which reflects King's belief that developments in automotive components now make simpler engineering solutions easier and cheaper. The approach is in turn reflected in the price of the car, which is competitive in its sector, and the price may be crucial if Leyland is to sell the vehicle in the ambitious volumes (production should be up to 2,000 cars a week by January) that it has planned.

Palmer sets record in FT to finish seventh overall

BY JUREK MARTIN

DAVID PALMER, news editor of the Financial Times, sailed the 35-foot trimaran FT across the finishing line at about 3.45 local time this afternoon, in brilliant sunny weather. He finished seventh overall and third in the Jester (small boat) class of the Observer single-handed transatlantic yacht race.

Palmer was the first Briton to complete the race and he beat the previous record for the under-35 feet craft by a few hours.

Pleased

The new mark, however, belongs to Michael Birch, who reached Newport in his trimaran Third Turtle in the early

hours of Wednesday morning. "I'm very pleased," said Palmer, as he dozed after his 27-day crossing and sipped the obligatory champagne. "It was tiring, all windward work; the wind was always ahead of the beam."

He thought he had avoided the really bad weather which had affected those who had taken more northerly routes. He had more or less followed the 41st parallel—the middle way.

"I did the whole thing on the self-steering gear. There was too much to do all the time and it was too wet, too cold, and I was too tired to steer myself. He had not slept much, he said, and had woken himself up every 10

hours. The final haul to Newport had been the most tiring because of fog. He guessed that he had had five hours' sleep in the last three days before reaching Newport.

Penalty

The worst moments were last Saturday when a Force 9 storm blew up and forced him to heave-to for 14 hours. Palmer was noticeably lacking in stamina—"you wear out all the time"—but otherwise seemed fit and well, with a straggly growth of beard.

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, July 2.

He was delighted with the performance of FT, so much so that when he was told yesterday by radio that there were only five boats in Newport ahead of him, he was convinced he had won the Jester class.

Palmer was satisfied that he and his boat had achieved all they had set out to do. "I don't think I'd do it again," he said, "but I don't regret having done it."

Palmer was awarded a 58-hour penalty by Britain's Royal Western Yacht Club, organisers of the race. This was because Colas had cast off from St. John's, Newfoundland, with people still aboard his yacht.

Moves to save £1m. Duccio

BY ANTHONY THORNCROFT

A SMALL picture of the Crucifixion, painted in Siena around 1300 by Duccio, founder of the Sienese school of art, was sold for £1m. at Christie's in London yesterday.

The bidding was all over within a minute, the picture going to an anonymous buyer, possibly an American. On top of the £1m, a 10 per cent buyer's premium has to be added to the price.

If the Duccio is destined for overseas, an export licence is necessary and the Government will have to decide whether the picture is too much a part of the national heritage to be allowed to leave the country.

It has been here for over 130 years, mainly in the possession of the Earls of Crawford, who bought it in 1863 for 250 guineas.

Last night two MPs, Mr. Raymond Fletcher (Labour, Leamington) and Mr. Toby Jessel (Cons., Twickenham), called for it to be retained in the country. Mr. Fletcher said: "The Government ought to intervene, as it did in the sale of Battle Abbey. This wonderful painting ought to belong to this country, as Battle Abbey and the battlefield do now."

Mr. Jessel said: "This painting is of outstanding merit and should not be allowed to leave our shores. I hope the Government will step in to prevent it doing so."

The National Gallery is rich



Mr. Patrick Lindsay, of Christie's, taking a bid for the £1m. Duccio he sold for his mother.

in the works of this very rare artist—it has five Duccios. On the other hand, The Crucifixion has been on loan from the Crawford family to the National Gallery of Scotland for the past two years, and the Gallery would dearly love to keep it.

The 28th Earl of Crawford, who died recently, was a great patron of the arts, and it is his widow who sent the Duccio for sale. The auctioneer at Christie's yesterday was her son, Mr. Patrick Lindsay.

The price was just as expected. In cash terms it is the third most expensive painting ever auctioned, being beaten by a

Velasquez sold for £2.3m. in 1970 and a Titian which fetched £1.6m. in 1971. All told yesterday's auction of Old Masters brought in £3.25m. It was the most successful sale of its kind in five years. There were two new auction records for artists—for a Frans Post 17th-century view of Brazil, which was bought by Sotheby's for £175,000 as against the previous highest for the artist of £75,000, and the £170,000 from the Legation Gallery for a Pannini interior of an imaginary art gallery. The previous best for this 18th-century artist was £47,250.

There were two disappointments, notably an El Greco, bought in at £50,000 and a Van Dyck for which the bidding stopped at £85,000. Another Van Dyck, 'The Virgin and Child', made the very good price of £200,000, bought by Agnew's, who also paid an exceptional £150,000 for a Bellotto view of Rome.

Another picture which far exceeded expectations was a portrait by Jean-Baptiste Perronneau of the author Jacques Casanova, who was guillotined in 1792. It quadrupled its estimate at £50,000, bought by the National Gallery.

Atlantic Richfield agrees merger with Anaconda

BY OUR NEW YORK STAFF

THE ATLANTIC Richfield company, a leading integrated oil company, and Anaconda, third largest U.S. copper company, today announced the signing of a preliminary agreement to merge into a wholly-owned subsidiary of Arco. Even before this goes through, Arco has agreed to lend Anaconda \$100m. on as yet undisclosed terms.

Mr. Robert O. Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield (Arco), and Mr. John B. Place, chairman and president of Anaconda, signed the agreement, which calls for the exchange of each share of Anaconda Common stock for a one-quarter share of Atlantic Richfield Common stock, plus \$6 in cash.

The merger plans follow a protracted series of offers involving Anaconda, including Crane Company, the world's leading producer of industrial valves, and Tenneco, a diversified company with base in petrochemicals and natural gas.

The first announcement came

in August last year, when Crane announced its intention of making an offer for 23 per cent of Anaconda's outstanding stock.

By February, Tenneco and Anaconda announced a proposed merger. In the same month, Thomas Evans, chairman of Crane, said Crane had acquired 4.2m., or 18.5 per cent, of Anaconda's shares, valued at a total of \$82.4m.

In March this year, after consulting Evans, Atlantic Richfield made its offer to purchase a 50m. share, giving them 27 per cent of Anaconda's Common shares (there are no preferred) and, in the same month, Tenneco withdrew its merger offer.

This, in turn, was followed by today's subsequent plans to merge the two companies, a deal which is still subject to approval of both shareholders and the Justice Department's anti-trust investigators. At the moment it remains unclear what Crane plans to do with its near 20 per cent stake in Anaconda. Although Crane's

chairman this morning noted that the merger would seem to be a "constructive solution" to Anaconda's problems, he did not specifically say whether or not the holding would be tendered.

Crane is now under a June 15 Justice Department order to divest itself of its Anaconda holdings because the investment violates anti-trust laws. At the same time the company is prohibited from trading its holding before the middle of September.

From Arco's point of view, the move toward merger reflects a growing concern that the Government's policy toward oil and natural gas holdings may become increasingly stringent. What the company has in mind is gradually to become independent of foreign oil, and eventually to cease being an exclusively petroleum-based company. The idea is to expand into a diversified natural resources extractor, since taking things out of the ground is something where familiar

Threat to Arab peace bid

BY IHSAN HIJAZI

BEIRUT, July 2.

THE FATE of the Palestinian camp of Tel al Zaatar on the south-eastern outskirts of Beirut hung in the balance today, the uncertainty posing a serious challenge to renewed Arab League efforts to bring about a ceasefire and the conditions for a political compromise.

Following a meeting with the three-man committee headed by Mr. Mahmoud Riad, Arab League Secretary-General, the office of President Franjieh announced that agreement had been reached for a ceasefire to take effect from midnight to-night. Later the Middle East News agency reported that all the warring factions had agreed to it.

Earlier, however, a Palestinian spokesman said that although the resistance movement had heard about efforts to achieve a ceasefire, Mr. Riad had not contacted any of the guerrilla leaders. According to the radio controlled by President Franjieh, the Arab League delegation has gone back to Damascus without meeting any of the Palestinians or Left-wing leaders. The delegation was expected back here tomorrow.

Clashes

The Maronite extremists said that their forces had seized all the Palestinian military positions in and around the camp, and that it was "about to fall." The Palestinians reported that they and their Lebanese Left-wing allies had gone on the offensive and succeeded in reaching the village of Monte Verde on the road down to the encircled camp and that the reinforcements were only one mile and a half from Tel al Zaatar.

While the fierce clashes raged, a three-man Arab League mission led by Mr. Riad was engaged in talks with the Right-wing Lebanese made up of President Franjieh, Mr. Camille Chamoun, Minister of the Interior and leader of the National Liberal Party, and Mr. Pierre Gemayel, head of the Phalangist Party. Mr. Riad, Mr. Habib al Chatti, the Tunisian Foreign Minister, and Sheikh Mohammed Bin Munhanak, the Bahraini Foreign Minister, arrived at Jounieh by a Syrian military helicopter. According to the Phalangist radio station, the Palestinians and Leftist forces shelled Jounieh only minutes before the helicopter of the Arab League team landed there.

Continued from Page 1

Heatwave

The peas in particular have been ripening very fast, and a large acreage has been left in the fields for seed at a later stage as being too ripe for freezing.

The processors concerned do not seem to be perturbed about this, or about the thinner crops on light land, as there are apparently large stocks from the previous year as the recession has caused a fall off in demand. The fodder situation is excellent compared with last year. Livestock, sheep and cattle, have, as is usual in a dry summer, thrived well. But if it goes on being dry many farmers will either have to sell livestock to areas where there is more grass or else fatten them at home on grain and hay.

All the evidence of the past is that such droughts as 1911 and 1921 are the exception. Most British farming has been adapted to cope with excessive moisture over the centuries. Peter Bullen writes: Harvesting of Britain's grain crop has begun weeks earlier than usual, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday.

Winter barley was being cut in southern England and "excellent" yields had been reported in spite of the drought.

Continued from Page 1

Standby facility steadies reserves

revision of the National Income Forecasts and the Medium Term Assessment. Discussions have probably not yet reached Cabinet level.

It is probable that an announcement will be made separately from any application for further drawings from the IMF.

The Chancellor has said he hopes that any drawings on the standby credits can be repaid at the end of the period—a maximum of six months—possibly by refinancing in the Eurodollar market, though otherwise an application will be made to the IMF.

How far the standby credits have been used is not likely to be disclosed until the quarterly balance of payments figures are published in September. The reserve figures do, of course, show the extent of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme. The long-term debt cost £29m. in June, mainly from Iran for June.

the National Water Council and of a Post Office Euroloan arranged in May.

The official reserves totalled \$5.3bn. at the end of June, compared with total official borrowing of \$13.5bn. This is made up of \$2.5bn. of bank loans, around \$2bn. from the IMF under the oil facility and first credit tranche, and just over \$90m. of foreign currency borrowing by nationalised industries and local authorities, mostly under the exchange cover scheme. A year ago, the official reserves stood at \$4.19bn. and borrowings were about \$9.1bn.

The \$200m. drawing last month by the National Water Council marks the half-way stage of the £1.2bn. loan and in its turn is the first part of a \$400m. loan, with the second tranche due at the end of September. No date has been fixed for the drawing of the third part of this loan.

Payments on the servicing of the long-term debt cost £29m. in June, mainly from Iran for June.

THE LEX COLUMN

Market promise unfulfilled

For a year which started off with such high promise, the first half of 1976 has been a real disappointment for the U.K. stock market. Share prices around the world were in a strong bull phase during the Christmas and New Year period, and a rise of 10 per cent within the space of a month thrust the FT 30-share Index above 400 during the third week in January. And then the momentum disappeared.

Through to the end of May, the Index traded within a band of 388 to just over 420, and when the clear break eventually came it was on the downside. The Index now stands just 14 points above its January 1 level, and the All-Share Index has scarcely moved at all. In real terms, of course, the performance is even more drab. Adjusted for the cost of living, de Zoete and Bevan's equity Index fell 4 per cent, during the half year, and is now under two-fifths of its all-time high in 1969.

Against this background, the level of activity has dwindled away—turnover in equities fell by more than a fifth in value compared with the first half of 1975—and majority opinion is nothing like as bullish as it was six months ago.

This change of heart may be related to the U.K.'s special problems, like sterling or the Government's heavy borrowing needs which are siphoning funds away into the gilt edged market. That is not the whole story. Stock markets around the world ran out of steam at about the same time in late January and the worldwide bull market has made little progress for many months as the decline in international money costs has flattened out—and in many cases been reversed.

Yet brokers' recommendations during this period have been heavily biased in favour of companies with a strong international flavour, and to some extent this strategy has paid off. The top three performing sectors this year have been tin, rubbers, and tea; insurance brokers, oils and office equipment stocks—all of which have big overseas earnings—are also well up on the list.

Among individual shares, there are some very special situations among the top performers. The table, based on companies with a market capitalisation of over £20m.,

Index rose 3.0 to 389.5

TOP TEN PERFORMERS

M. Burton Props.	+124
Gill & Duffus	+45
C. E. Heath	+44
International Paint	+43
Laporte Inds.	+42
Burnham Oil	+39
Tobacco Secs. Ltd.	+38
Jefferson Smurfit	+37
Steenhouse Hdg.	+36
Mercury Secs.	+35
Northampton Mfg.	+34

WORST TEN

Rugby Portland	-33
J. Lyons	-32
Town and City Props.	-32
English Prop.	-30
George Wimpey	-29
Booker McConnell	-28
Mercury Secs.	-26
Lanrho	-26
Mitchell Cotts	-26
Scott and Univ. Invest.	-26

Source: Datastream

includes the likes of Tobacco Securities and Burnham Oil. However, a number of overseas traders have also done well, and big exporters like BSR or some of the motor component groups have only just missed the top ten.

But it has been possible to lose money this way, too. The strength of some commodity sectors contrasts with a very poor performance by coppers and gold, while overseas traders like Lonrho, Mitchell Cotts or Booker McConnell have also been weak. A number of highly geared groups such as Town and City, English Property and J. Lyons have continued to underperform, and some of the early bull market leaders—merchant banks, building materials, and construction—have been looking distinctly unhappy.

Equities have shown more signs of resilience in the past few days—the 30 Share Index is up 14.4 points on the week—but dealing levels remain despatchably low, and institutional interest has again been focused on the gilt edged market. The market view yesterday was that the Government broker had disposed of another £100m. of the long tap, and there is speculation about how long it will take to run out.

This pattern could continue. The bulls of equities point out that the latest Price Code concessions reinforce the view that

company profits are not substantially better year and next. But market has made little overall progress than 12 months. As surveys of government's financial position, are not coming.

Crown Agents

By acquiring C. Counties' Australian interests, the Crown Agents have unwound what have been one of the loan commitments in 1971, this commitment lending an unspecified amount of money for a period of time in a minority holding in have turned out to be property investment. The Agents have let and guaranteed £147m. the latest of the properties or £208m., including developments which would substantially cost.

Even if the Agents pull out and a "orderly" liquidation present estimate would be £147m. they are taking outstanding equity for a deferred payment will be based on values in 1985. By the hope is that the Agents' market will balance, and that have roughly double circumstances C. at receive £147m. when net asset value of a loan company in its sheet, plus accrued interest. That may not seem a great deal, but the open facilities that it is Yet its equity in which accounted for the £58m. net assets balance sheet—a worthwhile—and by out C. and C. can be loans which, although for the Crown Agents, to appear in its own sheet. These are £147m. last year, were also guaranteed. So this is a welcome Canadian subsidiary. But even more than a book value of about year ago, and current borrowings of around

Weather

U.K. TODAY
Hot. Scattered showers. London and Cent. N. England Wind S.E., light. Max. 31C (88F).

S.E. Cent. S. E., N.E. England, E. Angles, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen.

Wind S.E., light or moderate. Max. 29C (84F) inland. Channel Isles, S.W. England, Wales, Isle of Man, S.W. Scotland.

Wind S.E., mainly light. Max. 28C (82F) inland. N.W. England, Lakes, Glasgow, Central Highlands.

Wind S.E., light. Max. 28C (82F). Argyll, N.W. Scotland, N. Ireland, Moray Firth, N.E. Scotland.

Wind S.E., light. Max. 24C (75F). Sutherland.

Cloudy. Occasional drizzle. Wind light or moderate, S.E. Max. 14C (57F).

Outlook: Little change. London 21.50, Manchester 22.10, Glasgow 22.34, Pollen count: 59 (high).

BUSINESS CENTRES

City	Y'day	Mid-day	Y'day	City	Y'day	Mid-day	Y'day
Amsterdam	28	28	28	Madrid	28	28	28
Algiers	28	28	28	Manila	28	28	28
Barcelona	28	28	28	Moscow	28	28	28
Bombay	28	28	28	Mumbai	28	28	28
Buenos Aires	28	28	28	Nairobi	28	28	28
Calcutta	28	28	28	Rangoon	28	28	28
Canton	28	28	28	Seoul	28	28	28
Cebu	28	28	28	Singapore	28	28	28
Hankow	28	28	28	Taipei	28	28	28
Hong Kong	28	28	28	Tokyo	28	28	28
Kobe	28	28	28	Yokohama	28	28	28
London	28	28	28				
Lyons	28	28	28				
Manila	28	28	28				
Medan	28	28	28				
Osaka	28	28	28				
Shanghai	28	28	28				
Singapore	28	28	28				
Taipei	28	28	28				
Tokyo	28	28	28				
Yokohama	28	28	28				

HOLIDAY RESORTS

City	Y'day	Mid-day	Y'day	City	Y'day	Mid-day	Y'day
Algiers	28	28	28	Las Vegas	28	28	28
Amsterdam	28	28	28	London	28	28	28
Bombay	28	28	28	Los Angeles	28	28	28
Buenos Aires	28	28	28	Manila	28	28	28
Calcutta	28	28	28	Moscow	28	28	28
Canton	28	28	28	Mumbai	28	28	28
Cebu	28	28	28	Nairobi	28	28	28
Hankow	28	28	28	Rangoon	28	28	28
Hong Kong	28	28	28	Seoul	28	28	28
Kobe	28	28	28	Singapore	28	28	28
London	28	28	28	Taipei	28	28	28
Lyons	28	28	28	Tokyo	28	28	28
Manila	28	28	28	Yokohama	28	28	28</